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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE : 250 PRUTA
VOL. XXXIV, No. 9181

Ask for ROLEX ball point

Not Returning To Soviet Bloc—Tito

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, Tuesday (Reuter).—President Tito warned Moscow today to abandon "absurd" hopes that Yugoslavia would return to the Soviet bloc, and condemned some East European Communists for "shortsightedness and tactlessness" towards his breakaway regime. He also launched an unexpectedly harsh attack against the West.

The Yugoslav leader told 1,800 delegates at the opening of the Seventh Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists that good relations with the Soviet Union were important and that the two countries should "set out along a new proper road of cooperation."

Tito spoke as Yugoslav officials voiced fears that the Kremlin was preparing a new ideological offensive against Yugoslavia. The first shaft was fired in a sharply worded Moscow magazine article last Friday and this was followed by an announcement that the Soviet Union and other Communist states were boycotting the Yugoslav Congress.

Tito said big power policy in the Middle East and South West Asia "represents a great danger for world peace." He added that such a development is "very similar to the events which preceded the World War."

Danger in M-E

He added: "Dark clouds are gathering over the Middle East. The colonial powers want to recapture the positions lost in this part of the world.... Egypt represents the greatest obstacle to the realization of these aims."

The 65-year old leader, once branded a "traitor" by Moscow, also said the West had rejected "constructive proposals" from the Soviet Union and he charged that the North Atlantic Treaty was aimed at "world domination and the attainment of aims from positions of strength."

This is the first time such a charge has been made by Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Zamehevsky, sat in a corner of the hall as an observer from the Soviet Communist Party. He was appointed observer when the Soviet Party refused to send a "fraternal delegation" because of basic differences with Yugoslav policy. The Polish and other East bloc Ambassadors were also there.

The Norwegian and Swiss Communists were the only parties to send delegations.

Manned U.S. Moon Within Two Years

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — The Vanguard satellite chief, Dr. John Hagen, said yesterday an all-out space programme would enable the U.S. to launch a manned satellite within two or three years. He told the House Space Committee a similar all-out programme would make possible the launching of a half-ton satellite in "another year or two."

Russia Backs Out Of Council Session

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (UP). — Russia last night unexpectedly withdraw in mid-debate her dem and for Security Council condemnation of alert missions by U.S. hydrogen bombers.

The U.S. hailed the action as a "complete defeat" for the Soviet Union and said the flights will continue as defence against surprise attack. The Soviets, faced with certain defeat of their resolution against the H-Bombers, withdrew it "as a protest" against the handling of the meeting by the U.S., which held the chair.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Arkady A. Sobolev, who twice sought unsuccessfully an adjournment until today, announced that because the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, had insisted upon a vote last night, he was withdrawing Russia's draft resolution "as a protest." The Russian action, however, came after Mr. Sobolev had taken the floor for the second time in a six-hour debate, to denounce the practice of S.A.C. bombers taking off with hydrogen bombs when unidentified objects are sighted on radarscopes.

Russia's charge that S.A.C. procedures threatened to start off World War III was based on a dispatch by the United Press President, Frank H. Bartholomew, describing such a hypothetical mission and the system which prevents bombers from proceeding to their targets if the radar sightings prove false.

Mr. Sobolev read part of Mr. Bartholomew's dispatch into the Council record and noted it was based on conversations with the Pentagon and S.A.C. headquarters and approved by the Pentagon.

Mr. Lodge, however, told the Council that the U.S. would continue its H-Bomber flights on reprisal alerts as "legitimate self-defence" and would maintain S.A.C. "in a state of high efficiency."

Each of the Council's 11 members spoke except Sweden. All, except Russia, agreed that U.S. bomber practices constituted no menace to peace.

COMMUNISTS SHOT

TEHERAN, Tuesday (Reuter) —A Persian Army firing squad executed two Communist Tudeh Party members at dawn today for "espionage, treason and murdering colleagues who had left the party."

Two others who were sentenced to death have been reprieved and jailed for life, the Army prosecutor announced today.

Jordan Says 2 Israelis Killed In Akaba Gulf

EILAT, Tuesday. — One fisherman was killed and another is missing following an attack on an unarmed Israel trawler by a Jordanian vessel.

The two fishermen, Eldad Rakach and Avraham Dehar, set out this morning in a motor boat to recover a glass-bottomed boat which had gone adrift the night before in a storm. At about 10.30 they were approached just off the Saudi-Jordan shore by a vessel from Akaba, which opened fire on them.

A naval torpedo boat which went out to the searchers' aid was also fired upon by land-based artillery. It made its way back to its base unharmed and without returning the fire.

A Piper reconnaissance plane called to the scene spotted the motorboat caught on a reef off the coast of Sinai, some 30 km. from Eilat, whence it had drifted. The pilot made out one body in the boat.

A second torpedo boat, unable to approach the stranded craft owing to shallow water, dispatched a rubber raft which brought back the body of Rakach. Dehar has not yet been found and it is presumed that he was wounded and jumped into the sea. The sailor who brought Rakach's body from the boat reported that the motor was still running. *(Itim)*

JORDAN VERSION

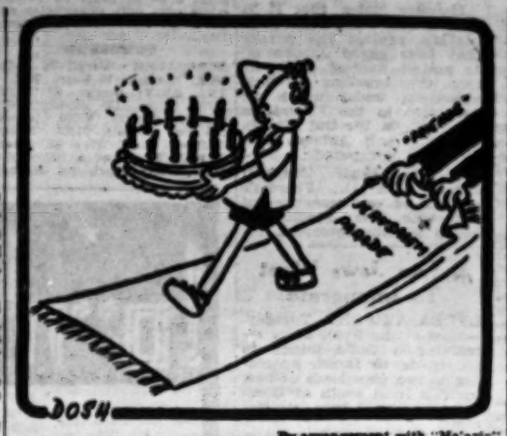
A Jordan Army spokesman claimed that two Israelis were killed and an Israel boat ran aground after an engagement between Israel and Jordan patrol boats off the port of Akaba yesterday morning, according to Reuter.

The spokesman said the Israel vessel entered Jordan territorial waters and opened fire at a Jordan patrol boat. The Jordan boat and Saudi shore guns returned the fire. High seas pushed the Israel boat towards the Saudi shore, where it grounded. The spokesman said Jordan had complained to the Mixed Armistice Commission.

7 Damascus Papers Said Closing Down

Seven out of Damascus' 17 daily newspapers have decided to suspend publication and accept compensation from the authorities, while four other newspapers, including the Moslem Brotherhood's organ, "A-Nahar," will continue publication, bearing all risk of financial losses, Amman Radio said last night. It did not say what policy the remaining papers had decided to adopt.

Earlier this month, Ramallah Radio said that Nasser's press adviser, Abdul Kader Hatem, had been sent to Damascus to secure the closure of all Syrian newspapers, to give the Egyptian press a monopoly in the U.A.R.



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Bidault Abandons Government Bid

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — M. Georges Bidault today announced he was giving up his attempt to form a new French Government after the Popular Republican Movement (M.R.P.), which he helped to found, decided not to support him.

M. Bidault is the leader of a small right-wing minority inside the Party.

M. Bidault has been one of the active critics of the conciliation proposals put forward by the Anglo-American good offices mission mediating in France's dispute with Tunisia. The week-old government crisis was caused by the overthrow of the Cabinet of M. Felix Gaillard.

M. Rene Pleven, a former Premier and leader of the small Near Radical UDSR will be asked by the President tomorrow to accept the charge of trying to form the next Government.

U.S. Expels Czech Embassy Official

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — The U.S. yesterday ordered the expulsion of a Czech diplomat here following Czechoslovakia's expulsion of an American diplomat in Prague last week.

Last Thursday Czechoslovakia ordered the departure of Mr. Joseph Jacyno, Second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Prague, alleging that he had been engaging in spying.

Yesterday the State Department announced that Secretary of State Dulles has sent a note to the Czech Ambassador in Washington.

AFRICAN PARLEY IN ACCRA ENDS

ACCRA, Tuesday (UP). — The first conference of independent African states drew to a close today after seven days of talks hailed as a triumph for North African independence movements.

Delegations from Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the host nation, Ghana, this morning completed the working sessions by approving two lengthy resolutions on economic and cultural cooperation. Yesterday seven resolutions governing coordinated foreign and racial policy of the eight states were announced. The conference has been dominated by the success of the Algerian FLN movement which sent a three-man deputation to Accra.

The omission of any reference to Israel, or the "Palestine problem," was a minor defeat for the delegation headed by Egypt's Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi.

6-Hour Work Day For Soviet Miners

MOSCOW, Tuesday (Reuter). — A seven- and six-hour working day in the Soviet Union's heavy industries is to be introduced this year, it is officially announced. The six-hour day is for underground workers in coal and ore mining and the seven-hour day for other workers in heavy industries.

Eban Sees Dag On Military Parade

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (INA). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, conferred with Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold this morning.

Both sides were uncommunicative, but obviously the subject under discussion was the military parade in Jerusalem.

Yesterday, Jordan rejected allegations that she had not made formal representations to the U.N. against the Jerusalem parade. The Jordan delegation said that on February 20, the "Secretary-General had been notified of Israel's intentions and requested to intervene in time to prevent such a flagrant violation of the terms of the armistice agreement... and its consequences."

Later, it was said, Jordan's representative discussed the case with Mr. Hammarskjold and a second letter was sent to the Secretary-General. The case was again discussed on April 8.

Jordan also discussed the case on the diplomatic level with Western Ambassadors in Amman and with the U.N. truce chief in Jerusalem.

Nasser Denies Leaning Towards East Bloc

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Abdul Nasser in an interview released in Cairo today said that his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union does not mean he is leaning towards the East.

"Our policy is subject to neither East nor West," he told the editor of the Lebanese daily newspaper "El Biassa."

Nasser said that that policy derived exclusively from United Arab Republic interests.

In answer to another question, he said: "There is no plan at the moment for me to visit the United States."

Nasser said: "Israel wants to establish her rule from the Nile to the Euphrates, including parts of Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan and the entire Lebanon.

"The existence of Israel in itself is an aggression, and its policy is based on aggression.... aggression can produce but aggression."

Ghanaian Minister Due Here Today

The Ghanaian Minister of Education, Mr. Clarkson Thomas-Nylander, is due to arrive this morning on an official visit, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Nylander was formerly the Deputy Minister of Interior and was one of the founders of the State of Ghana. Mrs. Florence Nylander is one of the leaders of the women's organizations in Ghana.

Soviet-Arab Amity Society Formed

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — Moscow Radio reported last night that first steps were taken to form a Soviet-Arab friendship society in Moscow. An organisational meeting for such a group packed a large hall, it was said.

Nation Makes Ready for Tenth Independence Day Festivities

B-G Traces Israel's Growth

In a two-part speech, the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, yesterday reviewed, first, the growth of the Zionist idea from the days of the earliest aspirations, and then the struggle against the Arab invaders that ended in the establishment of the State 10 years ago.

Mr. Ben-Gurion recalled how, "Ten years ago it was my duty, on behalf of the representatives of the Jews of this country and the Zionist Movement, to announce the establishment of a Jewish State in the Land of Israel, to be called the State of Israel.

"Literally in a night, the small population of Israel, numbering about 600,000, became a sovereign nation, and a new era opened in the history of the Jewish people and of this country. Our independence opened up new, broad and speedy roads to the ingathering of the exiles, the building of the country, and the fostering of the original genius of the Jewish people for creative endeavour. In the Middle East and on the international scene there appeared a new political factor, small in size but powerful in quality, bearing the prophetic heritage of a life of liberty, peace and justice among the peoples, and showing an extraordinary capacity to make the desert blossom, to raise human standards and to build a new society. Throughout the Diaspora the Jewish people stood more upright, and a new light shone forth from Zion.

"It was a bitter irony of history that Great Britain, the power which first recognized the historical connection of the Jewish people with its ancient Homeland and undertook to facilitate the establishment of a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine, refused to implement the U.N. decision. Encouraged by the British Government's refusal, the Arab rulers announced that they would take up arms against the Jewish State if it were established, which they did. The U.N. Organization

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Order of the Day

The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, last night broadcast an order of the day in the form of a message to the relatives of Israel's fallen soldiers. The order, which will be read today at all Army Memorial Day parades, said:

"We would all wish for there to be no more war, as the prophet Isaiah has said, but this is not possible in the present world.

"The joy of independence which will be celebrated tomorrow was won by the supreme sacrifice of your dear ones. We remember our comrades who unhesitatingly went into battle knowing that we who have been spared were ready for the same supreme and cruel ordeal."

MAC Session On Jordan Complaint

An emergency session of the Mixed Armistice Commission was still in session last night in Jerusalem, discussing a complaint made by Jordan that a number of tanks were seen in the vicinity of the King David Hotel last week.

Israel participated in the first part of the meeting.

Political sources in the capital yesterday expressed their surprise that the U.N. Chairman was disposed to call an emergency meeting for the purpose of discussing the presence of tanks in Jerusalem, when it is well known that these are in the city for the sole purpose of participating in the parade tomorrow. This was made clear to the U.N. and through it to Jordan some time ago. It is felt that if there is any anxiety on the part of the Jordanians or anyone else, this is artificial and without foundation.

The Jordan authorities yesterday proclaimed a state of emergency in the Jordan section of Jerusalem to "prepare for any eventuality" arising from the parade.

United Press reported from Amman that heavy weapons, tanks, and artillery have taken up defensive positions in the Jerusalem area. Curfew was also imposed on the main towns west of the Jordan River.

BRITISH EXPLAIN

By GERDA L. COHEN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — Following inaccurate press reports concerning the reasons for the absence of the British Ambassador at Thursday's Jerusalem parade, the Foreign Office today took pains to explain the situation.

The spokesman said that since Britain still upholds the U.N. resolution regarding the status of Jerusalem, her Ambassador could not participate in an event implying legal recognition of the city as Israel's capital. But as the question of the extent of military equipment used in the parade pertains only to the armistice agreement between Israel and Jordan, this would not constitute a reason for the Ambassador not attending.

The spokesman pointed out, however, that the Ambassador has, in fact, accepted invitations to attend several other anniversary events in Jerusalem.

Knesset in Solemn Session

Jerusalem Post Staff

Independence Day will be ushered in on Mount Herzl tonight, as Memorial Day comes to an end with the lighting of beacons after the ceremony that concludes the Day of Remembrance.

Yesterday, the President and the Prime Minister addressed a festive extraordinary meeting at the Knesset, followed by speakers from each of the parties in turn.

In the evening, special services at synagogues all over the country marked Memorial Day for the dead of the War of Independence.

Events Reviewed

Cheerful crowds lined the sidewalks opposite the Knesset building, and nearby apartment house balconies to applaud the arrival of State dignitaries and hear the ceremony over amplifiers.

There was a cheerful air of expectation as the first of the formal Tenth Anniversary celebrations marked the beginning of the nation's great holiday.

The President and Mrs. I. Ben-Zvi sat in their blue-and-white draped gallery box as Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion in an hour-long speech reviewed the events, ancient and recent, that brought the State of Israel through its first decade.

In the Chamber, Knesset Members were joined by the Chief Rabbis; the Chief of Staff; the Deputy Chief of Staff; the President of the World Zionist Organisation; the President of the Supreme Court; the State Controller; the Governor of the Bank of Israel; the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence and the Prime Minister's Office; the Chairman of the Board of the Bank Leumi; the Jerusalem Mayor, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.

Dead Honoured

The Cabinet table was complete but for Mr. Levi Eshkol, who arrived in Brussels for the International Fair yesterday.

Mr. J. Sprinzak, the Knesset Speaker, opened the festive session by recalling that the nation had never lost its dream of becoming an independent nation on its own soil. As the Chamber rose to its feet, Mr. Sprinzak paid tribute to the men and wo-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

President Greets Israel Nation

The President's message on Israel's 10th Independence Day — 5718:

To all the citizens and residents of the State of Israel and to all our brethren, wherever they may be; to the Israel Defence Army and our other security forces, standing guard by day and by night in defence of the country and building up the homeland — to all I send greetings on the occasion of our festival of independence, ten years after the rebirth of the State of Israel. Let your hands be strengthened!

Ten years is a short time in the life of any people — all the more so in the life of a people as ancient as ours, and in the life of a country like ours that reckons its annals in centuries and millennia. Yet it is difficult to find an era in the life of our people and the life of our country, throughout our long history, that has been as rich in deeds and in changes of all kinds as this decade.

This astonishing growth — and in so short a period — would have been impossible but for the great wave of immigration and the ingathering of the scattered sons of Israel in their historic homeland. And, indeed, the miracle transpired: a stir went through the Diaspora, and there arose a movement of migration, for which we had hoped and prayed. From all the lands of the dispersion they came — from seventy different countries, ranging from lands to which our forefathers had been exiled, as far back as the days of the First and Second Temples, as prisoners of the sword — to the countries of later dispersions. Together with this immigration came the consolidation of the tribes into one people, one nation in its land, as they were in days of old, before they were banished from their soil.

ON THE FIRST DECADE
OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL
AND OF
BENGAL

Our Best Wishes

To The State — Peace and Security
To The People — Happiness and Prosperity
Now and Forever

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Greetings
ON THE OCCASION
of ISRAEL's
10th ANNIVERSARY
to
OUR STATE
OUR PEOPLE
OUR ARMY
DUBEK
LTD
Cigarette Manufacturers

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Manpower Division/Soldiers Memorial Department

PROGRAMME
For the General Memorial Day for the Fallen of the Israel Defence Forces

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1958

7 a.m.
Siren blasts
Kindling of lights in military cemeteries
Lowering of flags to half-mast
Memorial services in synagogues

10 a.m.
Long siren blast signalling cessation of traffic and two minutes silence

11.30 a.m.
Memorial meetings in schools

12 noon
Broadcast address by Minister of Education and Culture to schoolchildren.

1 p.m.
Memorial services in military cemeteries with the participation of State Ministers, representatives of the Ministries of Defence and of the Interior, Municipal Mayors and Army personnel.
Visits to military cemeteries by schoolchildren.

3.30 p.m.
Thanksgiving prayers on Mount Zion.

8.30 p.m.
Siren blast to mark the end of Memorial Day.

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Social & Personal

The Minister of Welfare and Religious Affairs, Mr. Haim Moshe Shapira, yesterday received Mr. W. Turnowsky, Director of Tour Limited, who presented him with the first copy of the book "Hayei Hadat BeYisrael" (Religious Life in Israel).

•

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, yesterday received the Iceland Minister in Israel, Mr. M. Magnus Magnusson, who arrived on Monday night.

•

The Minister of Health, Mr. Israel Barzilai, yesterday received Prof. S. Waksman. Mr. Barzilai also received Dr. E. Gechman, medical editor of the Jewish Daily Forwards, who was accompanied by Dr. B. Diskin, medical director of Malben.

•

The Australian Minister, Mr. Bertram Ballard, was luncheon guest yesterday of the Minister of Posts, Dr. Yosef Burg.

•

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, was received by the President of Ecuador, Mr. Pomce Enriques, in Quito. Mr. Carmel was accompanied by Mr. Tuvia Arazi, Israel Minister to Ecuador.

•

Chief Rabbi Isaac Nissim yesterday received Dr. and Mrs. Abba Hillel Silver and Mr. and Mrs. Lunts.

•

Mayor and Mrs. Gershon Agron of Jerusalem yesterday entertained to dinner the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Harry Jensen. Present were the British Consul-General in Jerusalem; Mr. S.B. Yeshaya; and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

•

Congratulations were extended to Prof. Norman Bentwich on the occasion of his 75th birthday, which took place recently, at a reception given by the President of the Hebrew University, Prof. B. Mazar, at his home on Sunday night. In responding, Prof. Bentwich spoke of the strong ties which bound him to this country and his deep devotion to the Hebrew University.

•

Mrs. Jenny Blumenfeld, Chairman of the Council of Women's Organizations in Israel, and members of the Council held a reception in honour of Ambassador Minerva Bernardino, a member of the U.N. delegation of the Dominican Republic, and the Minister, Dr. Ulderica Manas, member of the Cuban delegation to the U.N.

•

A reception in honour of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was given by the University in the Administration Building on Monday night.

•

The Netherlands Ambassador and Madame Bas Backer will be at home to members of the Netherlands community in Israel on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Juliana on April 30, 1958 from 6 to 8 in the evening.

•

The Jerusalem Rotary Club will hold its weekly luncheon at the Y.M.C.A. at 1.15 today. Lady's night next Tuesday at the Sports Club will be devoted to Independence Day.

•

A meeting of the David and Jonathan Lodge Number 2, Knights of Pythias, will take place at Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Jerusalem, on Saturday at 5 p.m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service for the members of the Jewish Brigade who fell during World War II was held yesterday at the British Military cemetery near Ravenna, Italy, in the presence of Italian military representatives, the Israel and British military attaches, the District Governor, the Chief of the Ravenna police, the Israel Consul General and representatives of the Jewish communities in Italy.

Israel Extolled as French Mark Independence Festival

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Tuesday. — Marshal Juin, principal guest at an "Independence Dinner" held to celebrate Israel's Tenth Anniversary, last night extolled Israel's "truly magnificent peaceful achievements in revitalizing and completely transforming the ancestral Jewish homeland."

He also praised Israel's "fierce resolve to fight — as she did so brilliantly not long ago — in defence of her legitimate rights and her liberty, which should be preserved and cherished by the entire Western world."

He added that it was time that Europe drew inspiration from and emulated the example set by the young state.

Novelist Jules Romains, of the Academie Francaise, said that Israel had "astonished the world" by proving that the Jews were not only capable of producing individual geniuses but also of forming a homogeneous nation imbued with a spirit of discipline and self-sacrifice, which was an essential feature of nationhood. The Jews further surprised the world by proving that lovers of peace could possess high courage and make terrifying warriors, while Israel's enemies showed that savagery and hatred could breed cowardice. "The friendship of the people of Israel is dear to us Frenchmen; it honours and comforts us. May our friendship for Israel be similarly received," he added.

Paper Treaty Redundant

Knesset Member Izhar Harari expressed Israel's "great admiration and respect for France. I don't know if France realizes how much it has done for Israel, and the friendship between the two countries is such that I don't think it is necessary to have a treaty — there are ties infinitely stronger than those expressed in documents." He added: "The Arab peoples have two great friends upon whom they turn their back — France and Israel. But reconciliation is bound to come. Let us hope that Israel's second decade will usher in peace with her Arab neighbours — not a paper peace, but a heartfelt peace such as exists between Israel and France."

Rally of Solidarity

Other speakers included Ambassador Ya'akov Tsur, M. Diomede Catroux and Dr. Edmond Rothschild.

A total of 80m. francs was raised for Israel appeal funds — a record achievement for Paris.

Two hundred delegates representing all sections of French Jewry — even the Communists — attended a "Rally of Solidarity with Israel" organized by the French Zionist Federation. The main speakers were Ambassador Tsur, Mr. Harari, Maitre Blumel, Chief Rabbi Kaplan and Georges Wormser, President of the Central Consistory, the supreme French Jewish religious body.

Mr. Wormser publicly disavowed his former anti-Zionism, declaring: "After the creation of the State of Israel, all Jews are united in total support for Israel."

Tonight, in Israel's honour, the French Radio Orchestra is giving a concert at the Champs Elysees Theatre featuring Darius Milhaud's "David."

A long list of other events are scheduled. On Wednesday there will be a gala performance at the Opera, on Thursday an Israel Embassy reception, and on Friday a religious service at the Central Synagogue.

On May 14 former Premier Guy Mollet will be the main speaker at a mass meeting at the Palais de Chaillot, while General Catroux, M. Soustelle, General Billot and other prominent personalities will participate in festivities organized in the provinces.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.25, 7.00 & 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English** 1.45 p.m. **French** 2.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 7.20 Israel Songs. 11.00 Cantata (Joseph Tal). 11.15 "From the Concert Hall" — "In Memoriam" for Violin & Orchestra (P. Ben-Haim); Four Preludes (N. Wisotzky); Trio for Strings (G. Jacobson); "Immortal Soldier" (Z. Ben-Yosef). 12.00 Message of Minister of Education & Culture. 12.10 "Songs of Radiant Sadness" (J. Stutchevsky). 1.00 "In Memory of the Sons" — Readings from their Writings. 1.15 "In Memoriam" for Viola & Orchestra (Oedon Partos). 5.05 Cantata (Marc Lavry). 5.30 Youth Corner. 6.00 Israel Songs. 6.15 Memorial Service from Har Herzl. 6.30 Prime Minister's Message to People. 7.20 Festive Music. 7.25 Relay of Ceremony from Har Herzl. 8.00 Choral Pieces by Schubert, Idelson, Moussorgsky, H. Alexander & Lavry. 8.35 Bible Reading: Proverbs, Chap. 15. 9.15 "Newsreel." 11.15 Dance Music.

TOMORROW

7.00 Service & Morning Melodies. 9.00 Relay of Service from Yeshurun Synagogue. 9.30 Children's Corner. 9.45 Youth Corner. 10.15 Israel Songs & Dances. 11.00 Symphony Concert for Festival — Suite No. 3 in D-major (Bach); "The Sweet Psalmist of Israel" (P. Ben-Haim); Symphony No. 5 in C-minor op. 67 (Beethoven). 12.30 Documentary Programme. 1.15 Israel Tunes. 2.15 "With Cymbals & Drums." 2.44 Relay of Military Parade in Jerusalem. 4.15 "On Parade." 4.30 Oriental Tunes. 5.05 "Shulamit" (Moshe Wilensky). 6.15 "The Badge of Valour" (Galei Zahal). 7.15 Hit Songs of First Decade. 8.00 Reading from Shamir's Book. 9.15 Award of Israel Prizes Ceremony (Relay from H.U. Canada Hall). 10.15 Independance Day in Haifa — Reportage. 10.45 Folk Dances.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 480, 192.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 News "Easy Hebrew. 7.45 Mograbit. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Folk Dances.

Tomorrow 6.00 Symphony Concerto — Overture "Artsa" (H. Alexander); Symphony No. 2 "The Independence" (Marc Lavry); Israel Dances (A. Barnea). 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.45 Hebrew Lesson. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
467 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow** — 6.30 — 8.15 a.m. 1.15 — 3.15 and 5.30 — 9.45 p.m. 7.15 — Persian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.45 "Sounds of Freedom" — Feature for Independence Day Eve. 7.15 Yiddish. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Independence Day Report. 8.00 Afrikaans Programme. 7.15 Yiddish.

Programme for the U.K. Today: 11.30 News. 11.45 "Sounds of Freedom." **Tomorrow:** 11.30 Independence Day Report.

ARMY PROGRAMME (49.8, 216, 225 & 255 M.): **Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.08 "With All Their Might." 6.15 Memorial Service from Har Herzl. 6.30 Prime Minister's Message. 7.00 News. 7.10 March Tunes. 7.25 Ceremony from Har Herzl. 8.00 Songs. 8.25 Flag Ceremony. 9.00 News. 9.15 Reportage on Events. 10.00 "Happy Waves." 11.00 News. 23.10 Relay from Entertainment Platforms.

Tomorrow: 9.00 a.m. Opening. 9.05 "Tune & Rhythm." 10.00 Zahal Band. 10.30 Songs of Valour. 11.00 "From Strength to Strength." 12.30 Symphony Concert — Works by Beethoven. 1.30 News. 1.45 Announcements & Musical Interlude. 2.00 "I, the Defender." 2.30 March Rhythm. 2.44 Relay of Military Parade in Jerusalem. 4.15 Light Music. 4.30 A.I.F. Band. 5.00 News. 5.05 War of Independence Heroes. 5.45 Merry Tunes. 6.15 Battle Sketch on "Givati." 7.00 News. 7.15 Light Music. 7.30 Broadcast of Chief of Staff. 8.00 Singing by Military Troupes. 8.30 New Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 Zahal's Tattoo — Relay from Ramat Gan Stadium.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 19.49, 16.86 & 13.90 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. News Talk. **Tomorrow:** News. Message by Israel Ambassador to Court of St. James.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English programmes (434 & 405 M.): **Today:** 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Teatime Music. 7.15 "Music is Fun." 10.00 "Ten O'clock Tunes." 10.45 The Ray Ellington Quartet. **Tomorrow:** 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Victor Silvester & his Ballroom Orchestra. 7.15 "Music from Italy's & Austria's Mountains." 10.00 My Word. 10.30 "I Hear Music."

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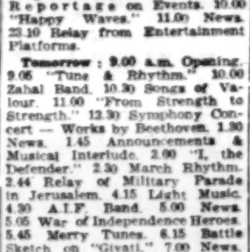
Panorama Garden, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.

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Yesterday's Press

Tribute to the Fallen

HISTORY willed it that our independence had to be acquired through heavy fighting and enormous losses, writes Haboker (General Zionist). We tend to forget this heavy sacrifice amidst day-to-day cares, but on Memorial Day our thoughts revert to those who fell that we might be free.

Hatzofe (National Religious) opens its Memorial Day editorial with "They were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions," from David's dirge over Saul and Jonathan and gives special attention to the firm stand of the Etzion bloc, which fell only one day before the State was born and helped save Jerusalem by enabling it to prepare for defence.

Herut pays tribute to the gallant youth who gave their all that we might live and emphasizes that if we are pained at the memory of their passing the pain is sevenfold with the realization that part of the effort has been in vain since Israel still has failed to achieve full peace and security.

Ha'aretz (non-party) notes that ideological differences have long been buried as the entire nation mourns its dead, while Davar (Histadrut) stresses our pride in the indomitable spirit and the love of liberty of those who fell.

Lamerhav (Abdut Ha'avoda) writes that we regret the decision of certain diplomats to lock themselves up in their homes under the instructions of their governments not to view the Israel parade in the capital. These are the last rearguard tactics of those who insist on non-recognition; they are growing feebler and will no doubt die out during the second decade.

Haboker notes that it is the British and American protests against the parade that have egged Jordan on to protest against it in its turn, thus breaking the tacit agreement under which we consented to the Federation festivities in the Old City in February and Amman consented to our parade.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) agrees with Dr. Foerder's analysis of our economy but not with his conclusions, which it calls incorrect.

Indian Jews Want To Immigrate

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. —Most of the 20,000 Jews remaining in India intend to immigrate to Israel, according to two planeloads of new arrivals from south of Bombay who landed here late last night.

The 74 immigrants, most of them children under 14, arrived by Arkia from Cyprus on the last leg of their three-day voyage from India. At the Lydda reception centre, the group was split up into those who were to go to live with their families and those for whom housing had been prepared in Beersheba.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli :—**
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo :—**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8.30-5.

• **Exhibitions—**
1) Permanent Exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. 2) Ancient Pottery, Glass and Textiles from various civilizations. 3) Preview of Primitive Sculpture. 4) Animals in graphic arts. 5) Mordechai Narkiss Memorial Exhibition. 6) Paintings and drawings by Yehoshua Kovarsky, Benalel 9-1, 3-5.

Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities. Recent finds: Chalcolithic Ossuaries from Azor and marble statue of Nemesis. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1, 3-5.

10 Years of Painting and Sculpture, Spring Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists. Artists' House, 10-1, 4-7.

Oils, water colours, drawings, by Ludwig Jonas. Sculptures by K.E. Marcus. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Malmon Avenue, 10-1; 3-6. Tomorrow, 10-1 only.

• **Film Shows—**
Israel films daily 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Tours—**
Hebrew University Conducted Tour, daily, every hour on the hour 9-1, 3-6. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m. a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 62980 for bookings.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Libraries:—**
Bezalel Museum, Sunday to Thursday 9-1, 3-5.
Exhibition of the three medieval illuminated MSS: the Nuremberg Mahzor; two Passover Haggadot. Schocken Library, 10-1.

TEL AVIV

• **Entertainments—**
Italian specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Luky's Bar-Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd. First class Italian menu at IL5.

Cafe de Paris 131 Rehov Dizengoff. Tel.: 29680. Real French Cuisine. Paris atmosphere, Moderate prices. Brochettes Parisiennes.

• **Z.O.A. House—**
Tourist Service (9 a.m.—1 p.m.) and daily.

• **Tourist Service :—**
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon Tel. 21270.

• **Exhibitions—**
Tenth Anniversary Exhibition: "Ten Years of Israel Painting." Museum, 10-1; 4-7. Tomorrow, 10-1.
Paintings by S. Zulkis, Studio Zulkis-Herrmann, 41 Rothschild Blvd., daily 11-1, 4-6, Sat.: 11-1 only.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service: —**
Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Jerusalem Street, Tel. 4876.

• **Golden Age Club:—**
Dr. Gideon Kaminka, Architect, Member of Haifa Municipal Council, will give a talk on: "Haifa in the 10th year of our State." Hillel Lodge, 9 Wedgwood Ave., 5 p.m.

NATANYA

• **Circus :—**
Medrano, 3.30 and 8 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Entertainment:—**
Histadrut Olej Britannia—Tenth Anniversary Dance. Artists House, 8.30. Tickets at the door.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre—**
Habimah, "This Land." 8.
Ohel, "Everything's for the Best."
Camerl, "Legends of Lydda." New Hall, 8.

HAIFA

Habimah, "The Visions of Simone Machard." Armon, 8.

• **Exhibition: —**
"Passover in Jewish Folk Art." New acquisition: "Yemenite Handicraft. Monthly exhibit: Rumanian Folk Art. Open daily 10-12, 6-8.30, Saturday 10-1. Ethnological Museum, 10 Rehov Arlosoroff. Fridays and Mondays closed.

HOLON

• **Theatre: —**
Habimah, "The Egg."

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Flight to Johannesburg
The following passengers from South Africa, who are booked for the EL AL flight to Johannesburg on April 26, 1958, are requested to contact immediately the EL AL offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or Haifa :—
Mrs. Reichenberg,
Mrs. Miller,
Dr. Kaufman,
Mrs. Aaron,
Mrs. Mekler,
Mr. Duchen,
Mr. Finberg,
Miss Kovarsky,
Mrs. Janower,
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar,
Mr. Steingold,
Mr. and Mrs. Bloch,
Mr. Katz
Mr. and Mrs. Friedman.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Behavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4705.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24253. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Benyamin, Moscowitz, 25 King George, 62880. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr. 67894. **JAFFA:** Noga 61896. **RAMAT GAN:** Magen, 30 Bialik, 73674. **PETAH TIKVA:** Refkin, 40 Hoovevei Zion. **REHOVOT:** Segal, 134 Herzl, 98-1228. **NATANYA:** Nassl. **HAIFA:** Hersliah, 1 Herzliah, 2364.

PHARMACIES OPEN

Jerusalem pharmacies will remain open as usual on Friday, while only duty pharmacies will be open tomorrow, Independence Day.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa, 6000. Resnick, 75 Gaza, 3662. **TEL AVIV:** Singer 63 Herzl, 84793. Salina, 128 Allenby, 8371. Shabor, Sheffer, 62970. Nassal, 163 Ben Yehuda, 21661. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Giva; Shimshon. **JAFFA:** 10 Rehov 4, 82700. **RAMAT GAN:** Finci, 104 Haroeh, 73821. **PETAH TIKVA:** Kobo, 2 Pinsker. **REHOVOT:** Segal, 134 Herzl, 991238. **NATANYA:** Natanya, **HAIFA:** Hagiborim, 26 Hagiborim, 67400.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Jerayzi, 8/41 Greek Colony, 5851. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grunewald, 22 Bin-Nun, 62963. Dr. Shore, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Har Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411.

MONACO.—Prince Rainier's government is reported to be planning to bar Lady Docker, British Society figure, from the tiny principality of Monaco for allegedly insulting the Monaco royal family following a dispute over invitations to the christening ceremonies on Sunday of Prince Albert, heir to the throne.

ש. פרידמן ובניו

PRESIDENT HOTEL
Jerusalem
Registration is now open for membership at the Swimming Pool
For details please apply to the Reception Desk, President Hotel. Tel. 4473, 4428.

Whilst in Israel visit the Galei Kinnereth Hotel, Tiberias

Tenth Anniversary of State of Israel
Z.O.A. WEEK IN ISRAEL
60th ANNIVERSARY OF ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
Z.O.A. Convocation in Israel :

FIRST SESSION Tuesday, April 29 at 5 p.m.
Opening — Neumann Garden (Reconstructed with American Government Grant)
Main Speaker: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.
Greetings from His Excellency the American Ambassador and Israel and Jewish leaders

SECOND SESSION Wednesday, April 30
Delegates' Trip to Kfar Silver (from Z.O.A. House) — 8 a.m.
Greetings from Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Reports :
Kfar Silver — Mr. H. Danieli, Chairman of the Board
Z.O.A. House — Mr. Elias M. Epstein, Director
Dedication of Foster Dormitory and Goodman Dining-hall
Programme produced by pupils of the School
Following a light lunch delegates will return to Tel Aviv, arriving about 3 p.m.

THIRD SESSION Wednesday, April 30 at 8.30 p.m.
Banquet in honour of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver in Goodman Auditorium of Z.O.A. House.

Registration for the convocation, banquet and trip to Kfar Silver at Z.O.A. House.
Credentials obtained in New York should be presented in advance to assure participation.
Note: Delegates and Guests are entitled to receive and wear the Convocation Badge.

Thursday, May 1 at 5 p.m. — Formal opening of Abraham Goldstein Library in Z.O.A. House. All members of Z.O.A., past and present, are invited.

Friday, May 2 from 9 p.m. — Oneg Shabbat for American and other visitors. Celebration of 60th Anniversary of Z.O.A.

Saturday, May 3 8 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. — Documentary Film Programme, including films on Z.O.A. House and Kfar Silver; U.N. Session which declared Palestine as a Jewish State; Israel's Independence, etc.

Sunday, May 4 all day — Exhibition depicting 60 Years History of Zionist Organization of America.

Monday, May 5 from 5 p.m. — Observance of Fifth Anniversary of Z.O.A. House. The Chairman and Committee will be "At Home" to all members and friends of Z.O.A. House, including visitors from abroad.

Notices to the Public

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE/ MANPOWER DIVISION VOLUNTEERS RIBBON

1. The Ministry of Defence has authorized the Volunteers Ribbon which will be distributed to all volunteers of the First and Second World Wars.
All persons who fulfil the following conditions are entitled to receive the Ribbon.
a) All persons who volunteered from Israel or abroad for the First World War.
b) All persons who volunteered for the Jewish Units of the British Army in the Second World War, now resident in Israel and who fulfil the following conditions:
1) Volunteered before May 8, 1945 (end of the War), served at least six months and were demobilized at or after the end of the War.
2) All persons who served for at least two years and who were discharged before May 8, 1945 and who can prove that their discharge was caused by invalidism, by dismissal for national reasons or because of the state of his family, the appropriate reason being recognised as one sufficient to cause discharge from the army.
2. Applications for the Volunteers Ribbon should fill out the special form which can be obtained at all Ministry of Defence recruiting Stations and Rehabilitation Centres, and at all Offices and Branches of the Association of Demobilized Soldiers. The form should be mailed to one of the foregoing addresses.
Applicants are requested to mark, on the top left corner of the envelope, the Name of the Unit in which they served.
3. Unit Committees reserve the right to determine the authenticity of details submitted to them on the questionnaire forms.
4. Distribution of the forms will commence on June 1, 1958.
The deadline for the submitting of applications for the Ribbon is August 1, 1958.

Israel Railways Tender No. 18/58 For the sale of 3 steam boilers

1. The Israel Railways Management announces the sale of three new steam boilers, of English manufacture according to the following specifications. Additional information and tender forms can be obtained from the Store-Superintendent of the Israel Railways (Shell Bridge, Haifa), daily during regular working hours.
2. Specifications:
Type: Vertical.
Materials: Plate (Fire Box) made of copper; other parts of steel.
Working Pressure: 13 Atmospheres.
Area of Fire Grate: 1180 x 1820 mm.
Overall Length: 9180 mm.
Average Diameter: 1480 mm.
Heating Capacity:
Plate 11 sq.m.
Pipes 109 sq.m.
Total 120 sq.m.
Superheating elements: 60 sq. m.
The boilers can be seen at the Railways Workshop, Kishon (application should be made to the Technical Office, Kishon) daily during regular working hours.
3. All bids should be marked with the price of each unit and must include a letter of guarantee from a recognized bank at the rate of 10% of the value of the bid, which letter will guarantee the fulfilment of all the conditions of the tender by the successful bidder. Bills and bank cheques will not be accepted as guarantees. Treasury clearing orders will be accepted on the condition that they are authorised by the Accountant General. Revenue stamps must be affixed to all bank guarantees in accordance with the appropriate law.
4. The deadline for the submitting of bids is 12 noon, April 30, 1958.
5. Bids should be submitted in two envelopes (one within the other) and should be marked in the following manner:
a) "Tender No. 18/58 for Three Steam Boilers" should be written on the inside envelope.
b) The second envelope should be addressed to the Chairman of the Main Tenders Committee, Minister of Transport, Jerusalem.
6. Bids may be submitted by mail or may be placed in the Tenders Box of the Ministry of Transport, Stauri Building, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem.
7. Bids received after the above date or sent by telegram will not be taken into consideration.
8. The Railways Management is not bound to accept the lowest or any bid offered, nor to sell all the boilers to one bidder.
M. Savidor
General Manager

DRAWING OF THE DEFENCE LOAN (MILVEH HITAHON) Name-bearing 6%% Debentures — 1956/1960

Owing to the award-annual payment of Interest on the above loan, on June 1, 1958, the loan books will be closed and no loan transfers will be registered between May 1, 1958 and May 31, 1958 inclusive.
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Classified Advertisements

Published on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays
Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices
JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatselet
TEL AVIV: 53 Nahlat Binyamin
15 Rehov Frishman (Barth Sweet Shop)
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl
HAIFA: 1 Khayat Street; Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel; Hadar Bookshop, 15 Rehov Herzl; Dr. Flegel's Bookshop, 36 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik
RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lanoar, 51 Rehov Bialik
GIVAT RAMBAM: "Segalit" Perfumery, 26 Rehov Rambam.
Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies

Where to Stay

JERUSALEM

Bait VaGan Hotel, American management. Rooms available, day or week; reasonable rates. Tel. 61072.

Pension Semadar for Independence Day in Jerusalem there are still vacant rooms. German Colony. Tel. 3753.

TEL AVIV

Tadmor Herzlia-on-Sea. First class hotel. 15 minutes drive from Tel Aviv. Day and night coach service. Drive-Yourself cars at your disposal. Air-ventilated rooms with bath or shower, radio and telephone. Special lounges and halls for conventions and banquets.

NATANYA

Hotel Metropol Natanya on the Seashore. 30 minutes drive from Tel Aviv — all modern conveniences — rooms available with breakfast or half board — special weekly or monthly arrangements for Tourists — taxi service to and from Tel Aviv till 12 midnight for 850 pruta recommended for tourists.

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Dwellings

TO LET nice furnished room. Apply to Wittenberg, 15 Rehov Shefer, near Rambam, Tel Aviv, 3-7 p.m.
TO RENT or to let furnished flats — Romas, 8 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv.
FOR SALE 2½ room flat, near Ben Zion Blvd., East-North-West, 3rd floor, large built-in cupboard, IL35,000. Tel. 32146, Tel Aviv.
TO LET 4 recessed furnished flat, with telephone, for diplomat. Furnished flats, rooms to let also to tourists. "Ruth," 2 Rehov Yavneh, Tel Aviv, Tel. 3627.
FOR SALE 1 room flat; 2 balconies; Mt. Carmel. Write to: No. 808, Advertising Centre, 20 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.
FOR SALE in Herzlia-Pituah, nice house with beautiful view, containing two flats (7 rooms). Apply No. 242, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Musical Instruments

TWO PIANOS, one upright, one grand, in excellent condition, bargain, for sale. Gruenberg, Romema, near Foreign Ministry, from 5 p.m.
WANTED to buy an upright or grand piano of well-known make. Apply to P.O.B. 273, Jerusalem. No. 151.

Real Estate

FOR SALE plot for building in Ramat Gan. Apply: P.O.B. 1823, Tel Aviv.

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HAIFA: Atlas Travel Service, Beit Hakranot Tel. 66592/3

Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Fair with a slight rise in temperature.

Outlook: Further rise in temperature.

Weather Synopsis: High pressure extending over the eastern Mediterranean is causing fair weather over the region.

	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	32	6	16	12
Tiberias	31	16	29	25
Haifa Port	23	16	21	16
Natanya	29	13	29	16
Tel Aviv Kiryа	61	15	21	16
Tel Aviv Port	23	14	19	15
Lydda Airport	29	9	21	25
Jerusalem	23	8	15	19
Beersheba	25	9	21	25
Sdom	39	17	24	27
Eilat	33	14	26	28

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. yesterday. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

RAINFALL

	A	B
Haifa Port	2.6	609.7
Tel Aviv Port	0.9	443.7
Lydda Airport	0.9	606.6
Rehovot	2.0	483.1
Mt. Cana'an	4.0	707.6
Nazareth	2.5	529.5
Jerusalem	14.8	540.0
Beersheba	2.6	101.7

A. Rainfall (in mm.) during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday. B. Total rainfall since August 1.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Pedro Troncoso Sanchez, the Dominican Republic Minister to Israel, for a two-week visit, (by T.W.A.).

Mr. Abe Goodman, Chairman of the Zionist Organization of America Executive Council, and Mrs. Goodman, to attend the E.O.A. meeting in Tel Aviv opening next Tuesday, (by Air France).

Mr. Max Youngman, a member of the Joint Palestine Appeal Committee in Cardiff, South Wales, to represent the Cardiff Jewish community at the Tenth Anniversary celebrations, (by El Al).

Mr. N.J. Latshits, Director of the Workers Bank, from South Africa on a mission for the Israel American Bank for Industrial Development B.M., (by Air

Mr. Morris Kaufman, chairman of the Bond campaign in Toronto, and Mrs. Kaufman and Mr. and Mrs. Isenberg, of Los Angeles, for Tenth Anniversary celebrations.

Mr. Sam Fuhman, chairman of the Bond campaign in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Fuhman, for Tenth Anniversary Celebrations.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kaplan, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George Suskin and Mr. and Mrs. M. Cowen, of New York, active Bond leaders, for Tenth Anniversary festivities.

Mr. Michael Greenblatt, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew University, and Mrs. Greenblatt, from Montreal, to participate in a meeting of the Board, (by B.E.A.).

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kasen, accompanied by their daughter and son-in-law, for a two-week visit as guests of Ampal and the Bond Organization, (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Steve Girard, President of the Kaiser-Willys Company in the U.S., and Mrs. Girard, for a week's visit as guests of Kaiser-Frazer of Israel, (by T.W.A.).

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wasserman, U.J.A. keyworkers from New York, for a month's stay, (by T.W.A.).

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Greenwald of New York on the s.s. Enotria for a two-month visit. Mrs. Greenwald is the head of Hadassah's film department and has come to make a number of films.

DEPARTURES

Dr. P. Shinnar, head of the Shilumim Corporation, to Cologne for a two week visit to participate in the Aser celebrations in Germany, (by El Al).

A MEMORIAL SERVICE for the 84 sons of Gevatayaim who fell in the war of Independence took place there on Monday night.

• • •

THE EXHIBITION "Ten Years of Israel Painting" was opened yesterday afternoon at the Tel Aviv Museum by its director, Dr. E. Kolb, in the presence of some hundreds of art lovers. Organized by the Museums of Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and Ein Harod, the collection numbers 123 works and gives an excellent cross-section of the development of painting in Israel during the past ten years.

• • •

NEW IMMIGRANTS from Rumania and Poland, Egypt and Tunis, Hungary and Morocco, residents of Shikun Ramat Aviv, north of Tel Aviv, met on Monday night at Beit Brodetsky with leaders of the World Wizo Movement from eight different countries for a Tenth Anniversary celebration.

• • •

CERTIFICATE number 4,430, sub-series V, won IL25,000 in the Popular Loan (1950) drawing yesterday in Jerusalem. Number 4,430 sub-series III won IL8,000, sub-series I IL5,000 and sub-series II and IV, IL2,000. Number 10,335 won IL1,000 and numbers 14,088 and 1372 IL500.

Memorial Day Services Held Throughout Country

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Special services were held throughout the country last night in memory of those who fell during the War of Independence, and in later military campaigns.

A torch was lit before the Great Synagogue in Tel Aviv with soldiers standing guard.

A memorial service to mark the tenth anniversary of the fall of the defenders of Gush Etzion was held in the Edison theatre, Jerusalem, yesterday afternoon in the presence of Mrs. Ben-Zvi, who addressed the gathering.

The service was opened by Mr. Reuven Mass, father of Danny Mass, one of the 35 who fell on the way to relieve the Etzion group. This was followed by a reading of a psalm by Mordechai Sheinfeld, whose father was among the victims.

A military cantor recited the *El Maleh Rahamim* prayer.

The second part of the service was a rendering of King Solomon's work, *Lema'an Yerushalayim* (For Jerusalem), played by Kol Yisrael orchestra and the Kol Zion Choir.

Other services were held in memory of those who fell during the War of Independence and in the Sinai Campaign at the Great Synagogue in Tel Aviv, the Beit Yad Lebanim courtyard in Petah Tikva and at the monument in the Holon City council square.

Rabbi Herzog's Blessing For Nation's Soldiers

Chief Rabbi I. H. Herzog conveyed his blessings to the people of Israel yesterday and especially extended his benediction to those on watch over the nation's safety and well-being and to those who had given their lives and of their blood for its establishment and continued development.

The Chief Rabbi's message concluded with the hope for peace between Israel and her neighbours and for the completion of the redemption which had begun with the establishment of the State of Israel.

Rabbi Nissim Urges Spiritual Re-awakening

Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim, in his Tenth Anniversary blessing to the nation, dealt with the significance of the number ten in Jewish tradition.

Such occasions are a time for moral stocktaking, he said. Israel's Tenth Anniversary, therefore, gives us an opportunity to sum up our achievements of the past and to consider what will be the pattern of our lives in the future.

He stressed that Israel's youth, which had witnessed the miracle of God's grace at first hand during these ten years, had begun to show an interest in Jewish values. However, it is up to the country's leaders to foster this interest.

"May the political redemption of the nation bring in its footsteps a spiritual reawakening," he declared.

IL4m. Spinning Plant Inaugurated in J'lem

The Jerusalem Yarn Company's spinning plant, built in the Romema Industrial Zone at a cost of IL4m., was yesterday formally inaugurated when Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, pressed a switch, activating 12,000 spindles.

The modern plant will eventually have 20,000 spindles. At present, it employs 160 workers.

BEN-GURION

(Continued from Page One)

turned out to be helpless — and the State arose not through the decision of the United Nations but through the determined will of the Jewish people and the heroism of its precious sons and daughters who defended Israel's independence.

"The gravest and most dangerous trial came eight hours after the Proclamation of Independence, when the British High Commissioner left the country. Five regular Arab armies — those of Egypt, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon — invaded the country to destroy Israel and exterminate its people.

"In the Proclamation of Independence we declared: 'We extend our hand in peace and neighbourliness to all the neighbouring states and their peoples, and invite them to cooperate with the independent Jewish nation for the common good of all. The State of Israel is prepared to make its contribution to the progress of the Middle East as a whole.

"It was only eleven days after the Proclamation of Independence, on May 26, that the Provisional Government issued an ordinance of the establishment of the Israel Defence Forces. Ours is perhaps the only army in the world that was established and organised amidst the storm of war, and yet this young army was organised, fought and won. The main factor in its victory was undoubtedly the secret weapon of the Israel Defence Forces — its superiority in morale and its heroic spirit. We may be permitted, however, for doubting whether our army's moral force would have availed had we not prepared for the day of trial in good time, immediately after the end of the Second World War, three years before the Proclamation of the State, in two ways. The first was the acquisition in one of the most highly developed countries of complete modern factories for the making of arms and ammunition, which we succeeded in transferring to this country between 1945 and 1947 without a hitch, although we could not bring them into operation till the rise of the State. The second was the purchase on a large scale in various countries in Eastern and Western Europe of every type of light and heavy arms required for regular armed land, sea and air forces.

I consider it my duty on this day to express my feelings of respect and appreciation for the four men who helped me in these two operations, namely General Ya'acov Dori and Hayim Slavin in the purchase of the arms factories and Yehuda Arazi and Ehud Avriel in the purchase of arms, and to their modest and devoted helpers.

"Our glorious victory in this war cost us dear: over five thousand of the best of our sons and daughters gave their lives. Let us bow our heads in grief and pride in respect to their honoured memory.

Mr. Ben-Gurion went on to speak of "the joyful and generous response" of the Jewish people, asked to help in this great task, and then recalled also the help given by the American Government, with whose assistance a quarter of a million rooms were built for immigrants. He ended by saying:

It is not Israel's wealth, nor political power, the extent of her territory or the size of her population for in all these respects she is a small country — but the great radiance that shines from her pioneering agricultural settlements, from the quality of her army, from her work in conquering the desert, from her scientific achievements, and from her prophetic heritage, that have won respect and friendship for Israel in Asia and Africa, Europe and America.

"By virtue of three things the State of Israel was established; by virtue of these three things the State has grown and glorious achievements to its credit during the first decade; and we shall have to hold fast to these three things in the days to come: the Messianic vision of redemption, pioneering initiative and creative work, spiritual and physical heroism.

"In the light of these things we shall continue to tread the long and difficult road that leads to complete redemption for the Jewish people and all humanity, fulfilling the words of the Prophet of Consolation: "I will also give thee for a light of the nations, that my salvation may be unto the ends of the earth... and give thee for a covenant of the people, to raise up the land, to cause to inherit the desolate heritages" (Isaiah xlix: 6,8). —

KNESSET

(Continued from Page One)

men who had sacrificed themselves so that the State might come into being.

The first of party representatives who rose to speak, Mr. Menahem Begin (Herut), said the fight for independence had taken many forms, the most important of which had been the continued striking strength of all Hebrew forces. The banishment of an alien government had made possible the declaration of independence, he said.

Mr. Israel Rokach (General Zionists) said his party would always follow the path of pure Zionist tradition, putting the nation's good before that of any individual group.

Mr. Israel Galili (Ahdut Ha'avoda), said the miracle of the State had occurred because the nation had not relied on miracles. Its pioneers had gone out to settle the land and to defend it: from this independence was wrought.

Turning to the problems of the present, Mr. Meir Yaari (Mapam), called for a return to a policy of non-identification.

Mr. Kalman Kahana (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) said it was a matter of pride that Israel had become the Torah centre of the world. But the necessity of the return of the nation to the Torah had still not penetrated into the general public, he said.

Mr. Shmuel Mikunis (Communists), said the nation would never forget the decisive help extended by the Soviet Union during Israel's critical struggle.

Mr. Saleh Hasan Khnefess and Mr. Faris Hamdan (Arab Parties), extended greetings on behalf of the Arab population and Mr. Jabir Mundi, (Arab Parties) on behalf of the Druse population.

Following the reciting of the Shehayana prayer at the conclusion of a speech by Rabbi Mordechai Nurock (National Religious), the men and women inside and outside the Knesset building stood to attention for Hatikva.

'Tourist Convoy' To Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Government Tourist Corporation has announced that persons wishing to travel to Jerusalem by private car on Independence Day will have to pass Ramle before 10 a.m. In the capital, cars must be parked several kilometres from the Stadium where the Independence Day Parade will take place, as there will be no parking facilities for private vehicles.

The only way to enter the capital after the early morning hours will be with the "tourist convoy," to be escorted by the military. Buses of this convoy will park a kilometre from the Stadium.

Egged buses will stop running after 9 a.m. on Thursday.

The Tourist Convoy will be leaving Tel Aviv, H.O.A. House, from 8.15 until 9.45 a.m. From Haifa, buses will leave the Government Tourist Information Office in Rehov Balfour at 7 a.m.

The Dan bus cooperative has set up special stations for passengers to the Ramat Gan Stadium, where the Tattoo will be held tomorrow, Thursday and Saturday. The buses will leave from 6 p.m. from Rehov Mikve Israel, corner of Allenby Road; Rehov Ben Yehuda, corner Rehov Shalom Aleichem; near Armon David Cinema in Rehov Ariesoroff, and from the Central Bus Station, Platform 6. The last bus will leave at 8 p.m. The price of a one-way journey will be 350 pruto.

German Tourists Here for Asor

By CHRIS ELIOU

A group of 36 German tourists were the first people to cross the lines from Jordan to Israel at noon yesterday — to attend the Tenth Anniversary celebrations and tour the country.

The group which consists of 36 Protestant men and women will stay here for a week. They crossed at Mandelbaum Gate from the Old City where they arrived via Beirut. They will tour Lachish and Beersheba tomorrow and then proceed to Galilee.

Professor Otto Michel, who is the leader of the group, told *The Jerusalem Post* that he was first in Palestine in 1930 with the German Archaeological Institute and he wished to see the new archaeological excavations being carried out now in Israel. He is also a close friend of Professor Martin Buber, whom he met when the latter was lecturing in Germany.

Last night the group, which stayed at the Y.M.C.A., wandered through the streets of Jerusalem to look at the decorations and lighting. Professor Michel said that he and his group were very satisfied with the way they were taken care of at the border and stressed that everything had gone smoothly.

USOM Director Tours Negev Pipeline

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Mr. John J. Haggerty, Director of USOM, accompanied by Mr. Aaron Weiner, Director of Tahal, yesterday toured a portion of the 100-kilometre Yarkon-Negev pipeline number one.

A number of pumping stations and water reservoirs serving to bring irrigation and drinking water from the Yarkon's source to the southern plain and the Negev were visited.

Following the tour Mr. Haggerty commented that "such visits to actual works can go far toward establishing the full understanding which is absolutely essential if U.S. aid is to achieve its maximum effective help to Israel. What we have seen today confirms our admiration for the excellence of the planning and engineering which have gone into water resource development in Israel."

4-Year-Old Drowns Near Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Haim Gadliahu, 4, was today found drowned in a pool near his home in Abu Kabir. Police are investigating. *(Ilton.)*

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What You Will See In Thursday's Parade

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A full-dress rehearsal of the military parade scheduled to take place on Thursday afternoon in Jerusalem was held at the stadium before about 5,000 persons yesterday.

The march, which will probably take about 30 minutes to pass any one spot, is to go off in this order:

Thirty motorcycles ridden by military police; a motorised column of jeeps carrying the flags and standards of the various branches, commands and corps; the commander of the motorised column and three Sherman tanks; a column of 25 French AMX tanks; 12 105 mm. self-propelled guns; 12 155 mm. Howitzers; six 3.7 radar-guided anti-aircraft guns; 36 Sherman tanks; four flail tanks used to destroy mines; four bulldozer tanks used to clear paths; and two rescue tanks used for towing purposes.

The marchers will be introduced by flag-bearers followed by units of cadets of the Army, Air Force, Navy, and the Military Boarding School; the Air Force; Druse unit; three Infantry units; Military Police; Civil Police; Border Police; the Navy; Women's Corps; Signal Corps; Engineers; Nahal; Gadna and Airborne units.

Police Alerted

The police have been alerted for three days, starting today, to assist the Army in keeping order during the Independence Day celebrations.

Some 1,500 policemen will be sent to Jerusalem as reinforcements, while Tel Aviv traffic will be controlled by policewomen, who have been given an intensive course in this field.

In Tel Aviv the official celebrations will open at 8.30 p.m. with a fireworks display, to be set off from several "launching sites." Centre of the festivities is expected to be the "Tel Aviv triangle" of Rehov Disengoff, Ibn Gabirol and Ariesoroff. In this area, placards, murals and tens of thousands of lights were still being put up today. Other sections of the city, such as Mograbi Square, the seafront, Jaffa and the Hatikva Quarter are to stage their own celebrations. The parks have been "booked" for campfires, for potato roasts, black coffee, and song and dance.

It was emphasized yesterday that no children under the age of five will be permitted in the Ramat Gan stadium for the Army Tattoo unless in possession of tickets.

Arab Citizens Call On Military Governors

Jerusalem Post Staff

Arab citizens of Israel yesterday came to pay their Independence Day respects to the Military Governors of the Northern, Central and Southern Districts.

In Nazareth, more than 2,000 guests, among them Mayor Amin Jarjoura, called on Aluf-Mishne M. Shoham in the garden of his home. The proceedings were recorded for Kol Yisrael's Arabic transmissions.

Leading Arab citizens of the Little Triangle were received by Sgan Aluf Z. Mart at Beit Hahayal in Natanya.

Rav-Seren Pinhas Amir was at home at the Military Governor's residence in Beersheba to Negev Beduin notables.

J'lem Reception For Heads of Minorities

A Tenth Anniversary reception by the Jerusalem District Representative, Mr. S.B. Yechaya, was given yesterday afternoon for the heads of the Moslem and Christian Minorities and churches, as well as Consular Corps and U.N. officials in Jerusalem.

Death of Mother Of Mr. Ben-Tov

The death occurred in Jerusalem last night, after a long illness, of Mrs. Helena Gutgeld-Hauspiegel, 77, of Mishmar Haemek, mother of Mr. Mordechai Ben-Tov, Minister of Development.

Mrs. Hauspiegel and her husband Jacob joined their son and daughter, Shulamit Bat-Dori, at the settlement when they came to this country from Warsaw in 1939. She was a painter, and served as the teacher of arts and crafts in Mishmar Haemek.

The funeral will take place at Mishmar Haemek at two o'clock this afternoon.

Flower Show Opens On Mt. Carmel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday. — A flourish of ten thousand flowers gave Haifa a flying start in the Asor celebration this evening. The country's seventh National Flower Show, the biggest ever, was opened in the Panorama Garden on Mt. Carmel by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luz, and Mayor Abba Khousky.

The blooms of many shapes and colours from Israel and abroad, wild and cultivated by amateurs and professionals, by WIZO-trained allotment holders and also by convicts of the Ma'asiyahu Prison, are shown against the background of the beautiful garden, with the finest view in Haifa. The show will remain open for ten days.

Some 300 growers from all over the country are exhibiting their products, together with blooms airspeeded from the Argentine, Britain, France, Italy, Holland and the U.S.

There are a number of "firsts" among the flowers — including the first successful Israel-grown orchids from the Rehovot Research Station and two-coloured carnations from Neve Monosson. Despite the recent wave of *sharavs*, a profusion of wild flowers is also shown. The overflow of gladioli includes some almost black blooms.

Of the foreign exhibitors, France sent 25 glorious orchids, besides a special shipment from the cities of Paris and Menton. Britain provided its traditional roses and daffodils, Holland a shower of fragrant lilacs, bird-of-paradise flowers and flowering branches of plum. The Argentine sent its own species of orchids that grow on trees. The U.S. exhibit was still awaited this evening. Israel, too, showed a few samples of bird-of-paradise flowers which do not compete with the Dutch variety, however.

Direct Dialling Now

Direct dialling between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv during all hours of the day and night will go into effect at 8 a.m. today.

Jerusalem subscribers should dial 03 and then the Tel Aviv number required.

Tel Aviv subscribers should dial 02 and then the required Jerusalem number.

The engaged sign on dialling 03 or 02 signifies that no line is available and the subscriber should replace the receiver and try later.

These direct calls will be limited to nine minutes and a warning signal will be given 30 seconds before the time is up. The line will be disconnected after nine minutes.

SMALLPOX. — More than 10,000 persons have died in a racing smallpox epidemic in East Pakistan since January

Jerusalem Youth Centre Opened

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Avraham and Haya Novomeysky "Educational Youth Centre" was unofficially inaugurated yesterday when scores of children from the streets of the "Nahlaot" (Jerusalem's semi-slum quarter) joyously invaded the spacious playground. It was formally inaugurated in the afternoon when many Jerusalem notables, including Justice Olshan, President of the Supreme Court, gathered at the Centre's hall to thank the donor, Mr. Moshe Novomeysky, Chairman of the Jordan Exploration Company.

Mayor Gershon Agron, pointing to the crowded playground, said it was indicative of the thirst of the quarter's children for playgrounds. He stressed that the Centre aimed at teaching the children citizenship in its broadest sense.

Mr. Novomeysky said that he had a twofold purpose in building the Centre which can accommodate 250 indoors plus another 250 on the playgrounds. They were to perpetuate the memory of his parents, Avraham and Haya Novomeysky; and to do something "creative, useful and necessary for Jerusalem where I have spent nearly 80 years."

He paid special tribute to the architect, the late Richard Kauffmann.

Mr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, brought the greetings of his Ministry; and Dr. P. J. Jacobi, Jerusalem Vice-Mayor, and Chairman of the Centre's Board of Trustees, outlined the club's work programme.

13 Zealots Guilty Of Public Disturbance

Thirteen persons were yesterday found guilty by Jerusalem Magistrate M. Levy of creating a public disturbance and participating in an illegal assembly during a demonstration against the mixed bathing pool being built in the Capital. The demonstration took place three weeks ago.

Sentence will be passed on Wednesday morning.

DOLPHIN Diary

Published every Wednesday

TO ALL VISITORS AND TO ALL OUR FRIENDS IN ISRAEL AND ABROAD WE EXTEND OUR WARMEST GREETINGS ON THE GREAT OCCASION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

DOLPHIN HOUSE
Hotel & Country Club
Shavei Zion
ISRAEL'S FINEST RESORT
Sat. at 5 p.m.
Opening of Exhibition of Paintings
by MEIROWITZ

for RESERVATIONS PHONE NAHARIYA 100

Khrushchev Statement Basis For Discussion—Goldmann

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Premier Khrushchev's latest statement on the Jewish problem is a basis for discussion, since the Russian Premier admits that a problem exists." This was stated yesterday in Jerusalem by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, who is leaving this Friday for a six-month visit to Europe and America.

Dr. Goldmann said that he hoped to meet the new Russian Ambassador to the U.S. in May and to discuss the matter with him. He added that he agreed with Mr. Khrushchev's statement that "there is a Jewish problem in Russia" and that "Russia failed in solving it in Birobijan."

However, Mr. Khrushchev failed to follow through with the "Zionist conclusion" — Russian Jewry should be allowed to emigrate if it wanted to, or it should be allowed to develop as other minorities.

Dr. Goldmann said he would begin dealing with the possibility of sending a delegation from the World Jewish Congress to Russia when he returned to America.

He admitted that large-scale Jewish immigration from Russia would create a "severe financial problem" which would demand international help, especially financial, to solve. He hoped that the Jewish People, faced with the possibility of heavy immigration of Russian Jews to Israel, would see it as a challenge second only to the establishment of the State and would find the financial means to support such a tremendous absorption problem.

Dr. Goldmann saw no signs of any change regarding Rumania's resumption of reunion of family immigration.

Discussing the last session of the Zionist General Council, he said it had been successful in establishing closer relationship with the Government. The Special Committee set up to study this problem would submit its results to the Prime Minister shortly.

One suggestion was to widen the authority of the Coordinating Committee which regulated the affairs between the Jewish Agency and Government.

Another important result of the Council meeting was the proposal to set up a financial arm of the Zionist Movement. This arm would probably have a capital of £20-40m., he said.

Dr. Goldmann would consult with Jewish leaders abroad on setting up this institution. Its inception would probably be approved by the Smaller Zionist General Council this summer.

Cables in Brief

STRIKE. — The Great Lakes Pilots Association went on strike yesterday against all foreign vessels sailing the Great Lakes which do not carry a licensed Canadian lake pilot.

CLASS. — The most class-conscious liner afloat has arrived in London — the 3,989-ton Soviet ship Baltica, formerly the Vyacheslav Molotov. She has five classes — luxury, first, second, third and tourist.

With the EDEN FILTER TIP my throat's content and so am I

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ISRAEL'S EXCLUSIVE FILTER TIP CIGARETTE

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden death of the head of our family

Eliyahu (Mac) Belkine ז"ל

who passed away on April 22.

The funeral will leave today at 11 a.m. from the Ziv Hospital, Jerusalem.

The bereaved family

HADASSAH MEDICAL ORGANIZATION, JERUSALEM

deeply regrets to announce the sudden death of

Eliyahu (Mac) Belkine ז"ל

A devoted veteran employee of the organization. The funeral will leave today at 11 a.m. from the Ziv Hospital, Jerusalem.

שנת העשור
מה? מתי? היכן?
A publication of the Tenth Anniversary World Committee
Price: 50 pruta.

Hitahdut Olei Britannia
(Jerusalem)
TOMORROW NIGHT!
After the Parade come and celebrate with us . . . join in our
Tenth Anniversary Dance
at the Artists' House
(near King David Hotel)
Dancing from 8.30 p.m. to 2 a.m.
Admission: (including toasting drink)
Double ticket: IL7.500
Single ticket: IL4 Tickets at the door.
Late transport to all parts.

General Federation of Jewish Labour in Israel
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Tenth Anniversary of Israel
In celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of The State of Israel a
PARTY
will be held today, April 23, 1958, at 5.45 p.m., on the lawns of the Federation's Building, 93 Rehov Ariesoroff, Tel Aviv.
Greetings from the Federation will be presented by the Secretary-General
Pinhas Lavon
Artistic Programme:
Hertz Grossbard—Readings
Aharon Meskin—Readings
Rema Samsonoff—Songs
The Main Troupe of the Federations
Folk Dancers
Orchestra

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved; reproduction permitted only by arrangement with the publishers.

Founder GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management 1 Rehov Hahavatzelet, Jerusalem. P.O.B. 81. Tel. 4355 (6 lines).

TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1125. Tel. 4251/3

HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat P.O.B. 81. Tel. 4356 (2 lines)

Annual Subscription: Local IL.25.500 Abroad IL.30.

Wednesday, April 23, 1958 — 23 Iyar, 5718 — 3 Shevat, 5717

IN his message to the nation on the eve of the Tenth Anniversary of Israel's independence President Ben-Zvi, after recounting our achievements, gravely pointed out that "we still have a long road ahead of us and great dangers lie in wait... before we arrive at our goal." This he defined as the "growth and consolidation of the State and the ingathering of the scattered sons of Israel in its midst . . . until the future of the State in the world may be assured." Tonight the whole nation rejoices in its achievements and looks forward with glad confidence to the further realization of hopes in the coming decade.

DECADE OF PROMISE

It is of importance that we should, in the midst of the profound satisfaction of the entire Jewish people on this special anniversary, turn our minds to the problems which the next decade is likely to bring us. At the moment, so great has been the rejoicing over the Tenth Anniversary that people may feel like a runner who breasts the tape in a long sprint and is content to relax in triumph. We have completed only one lap of a long and arduous marathon which promises much but also calls for high courage and determination.

At this time, when the entire Jewish people, and not only the nation in Israel, are joined in their hearts on a happy occasion, we must confirm this bond. Total independence today is an illusion nursed by immature and surly nations. Israel must emerge with a double link with the world through its close connection with the rest of Jewry, and through the normal relations that Israel maintains as a sovereign state with other states. The link between Israel and the rest of the Jewish people is unique, and cannot be encompassed in any agreement, or likened to anything except the relationship between parents and their grown children. The help and assurance given to Israel in its beginnings by the Jews of the world cannot be repaid except by enduring loyalty to the Jews everywhere, whatever their condition; and the new pride given to the Diaspora by Israel's achievements cannot be repaid with money, but only with understanding of Israel's different needs. Nor will any attempt to define this relationship in legal terms ever succeed.

When we began to gather in the exiled tribes from the seventy nations of the world we thought at first that their mingling into a common nationality would not be difficult. We know now that the full process of amalgamation may well take generations, and that we must seek also to cultivate the individualities of the tribes of Israel for fear of losing our heritage.

The greatest question of all that touches our hearts on this anniversary is whether the next decade will bring us nearer to peace with our neighbours. Mr. David Ben-Gurion was not merely expressing a rhetorical hope when he said recently that peace in the Middle East might be the beginning of peace universally.

The Jews have traditionally loved peace, and in Israel they have been forced to become skilled in war only in reply to efforts to destroy them. Peace and the pursuit of knowledge in the search of a just society and a richer life are the desires of Israel.

Continuing Extracts from "The Message of the Scrolls"

By Yigael Yadin

HABAKKUK REVEALS DEAD SEA SECT'S POLITICAL STATUS

The Commentary of Habakkuk.

THE Habakkuk Commentary, one of the four scrolls purchased from the Syrian Metropolitan for the State of Israel, was at the time of its discovery the only work of its kind. Since then later excavations have revealed other similar commentaries on different Biblical books, although they have survived only in fragments. The Habakkuk Commentary is significant mainly in that it deals with the interpretation of the words of the prophet and attempts to apply them to contemporary events. The word repeatedly used by the writer of the Commentary is *pesher*, which is difficult to translate into English. It means a combination of interpretation, application and commentary. The writer, in other words, seeks to convey an understanding and interpretation of some concealed meaning in the prophecies, the true significance and application of which are known only to a chosen few. The Commentary of Habakkuk sets out to explain how the prophecies will materialize and how they should be applied to certain events of the day. Incidentally, this word *pesher* is one used often in the Aramaic part of the book of Daniel. An example of its typical use in connection with the solution of the dream dreamt by Nebuchadnezzar (Daniel iv. 9) may help in an understanding of its meaning: "O Belteshazzar, master of the magicians, because I know that the spirit of the holy gods is in thee, and no secret troubleth thee, tell me the visions of my dream that I have seen, and the interpretation *(pesher)* thereof."

The author of the Habakkuk Commentary makes matters simple. His system is to quote verse by verse from the Biblical book of Habakkuk and immediately after it add his explanation, saying: "Its hidden interpretation is such and such."

The significance of the scroll is therefore two-fold. On the one hand it gives us the text of the book of Habakkuk, which, as mentioned before, is a thousand years older than any Hebrew text so far known. On the other, it enables us to learn of the background and problems of the members of the sect who wrote the scroll.

Professor Burrows writes: "The scroll was made of two strips of soft leather sewed end to end with linen thread. The hair side, on which the writing was done, was carefully dressed and is smooth to the touch; the obverse side was left undressed and is felt-like in texture. The thickness of the leather averages slightly more than half a millimetre. The smoothed surface was carefully ruled into lines and columns, with ruled margins between columns. The ruling was done with a sharp instrument, leaving a fine depression which is as evident to touch as to sight. Unfortunately the scroll is mutilated. An irregular line of disintegration or destruction extends through the entire length along the bottom. Hence at the bottom of each column a few lines of text are completely missing, while undulations along the edge of the break penetrate to varying depths into the text of the other lines. One portion at the beginning of the scroll has become discovered from the rest. It contains portions of two columns, the left side of the first extant column and the right side of the second, (p. xx. The Dead Sea Scrolls of St. Mark's Monastery.)

Since the bottom part of the scroll is destroyed, it is very difficult to guess its original height. But according to Brownlee's meticulous calculations, it did not exceed 18 cm. It is also impossible to estimate the exact number of lines in each page. Again by calculation, it seems to have had an average of seventeen lines per page. The maximum height of one page, page 6, for instance, is 12.7 cm. The present length of the scroll is 141.9 cm. Since its end is preserved and only some of its beginning is missing, it seems that its original length must have been about 160 cm. The scribe of the Habakkuk Commentary seems to have been more experienced than the Isaiah scribe. His lines are straighter, his letters are very clear, and he made proportionately fewer mistakes. He leaves a small space between passages. This scroll is also devoid of marginal marks of the kind seen in Isaiah MS 1, except for some eleven X-like signs at the end of some lines. Another habit, characteristic of this scribe, is that when he had to write the Tetragrammaton (YHWH, the name of God), he uses ancient Hebrew script and not the one prevalent in the other scrolls. We do sometimes find in the other scrolls, though, that even the word יה (God) is written that way.

Twofold Struggle Reflected

IN spite of the missing parts at the beginning of the scroll, it is safe to assume that the "interpretation" started with the first chapter and concluded with chapter ii. This is particularly interesting, since chapter iii differs from the other chapters by containing a prayer and many scholars, even prior to the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls, have been of the opinion that it is not an integral part of the original book.

The interpretation throws important light on two main subjects: the historical situation of Judaea in those times, and the problems that troubled the members of the sect on the shores of the Dead Sea. The first of these two subjects deals with the Kittim, who are expected to come from across the seas and threaten all countries of the universe. The second refers to the "Wicked Priest" who was persecuting the "Master of Justice" (or the "Teacher of Righteousness"), the leader of the sect. Since the author of the interpretation proceeds in accordance with the verses of the book, he deals alternately and irregularly with both problems. But for the convenience of readers, we shall separate the subjects and start with the Kittim.

To Habakkuk's words, *"For, lo I raise up the Chaldeans, that bitter and hasty nation,* the author of the scroll adds: "Its hidden interpretation refers to the Kittim, who are swift and valiant in battle to destroy mighty rulers." (In the following paragraphs the quotations from Habakkuk — which differ a little from the Masoretic text — are in italics and the interpretations of the author of the scroll in ordinary type). The verse in Habakkuk *"which shall march through the breadth of the land"* he interprets: "and they march over firm ground to smite and to despoil the cities of the land."

To possess dwelling places that are not his. He is terrible and dreadful. His judgment and his might emanate from him. Its hidden interpretation refers to the Kittim, the fear and terror of whom are on all the nations, and in counsel all their purposes are to do evil and with deceit and guile they treat all the peoples. *Swifter than leopards are his horses — fiercer than the evening wolves, his horsemen sweep and spread from afar, they fly as the eagle that hasteth to devour . . . they come all of them for violence; the set of their faces eastward.* Its hidden interpretation refers to the Kittim who trample the land with their horses and with their beasts, and from afar they come from the isles of the sea, to devour all the peoples, like an eagle without being sated. And it is with fury and with anger in wrath and vexation they speak with all the peoples, for that is what he has said: *With the set of their faces eastward, and they heap up as sand their captives . . . and at kings he scoffeth and princes are a scorn unto him.* Its hidden interpretation refers to the fact that they are scornful towards the mighty and full with contempt towards the esteemed. Kings and princes they will ridicule and a mighty host they will scorn. *He derideth every stronghold and he heapeth up earth and taketh it.* Its hidden interpretation refers to the rulers of the Kittim who despise the fortresses of the peoples and laugh insolently at them and with a mighty host they surround them to take them and through terror and dread they are delivered unto their hands and they destroy them because of the iniquity of their inhabitants. *Then the wind passeth and disappeareth and he has made his might his god.* Its hidden interpretation refers to the rulers of the Kittim who according to the counsel of their house of guilt shall succeed each other; one after another they will come to destroy the peoples. *And he has made his might his god....*

After talking about the end of the Gentiles, the author returns to the Kittim and in the commentary on chapter i. 16 we find one of the most helpful clues to their identification:

Therefore he sacrifices unto his net and burns incense to his seine (is interpreted): That they sacrifice to their standards and their weapons are the object of their worship. (Most probably referring to the Romans.) *For by them his portion is fat and his food is plenteous.* Its hidden interpretation being that they spread their yoke and their tribute, their food, upon all the people year by year destroying many lands. *Therefore he empties his sword incessantly killing nations and has no pity.* (The commentary has "Harbo" sword instead of "Hermo" net, in the Masoretic text.) Its hidden interpretation refers to the Kittim who cause mighty to perish by the sword, young men and old, women and children and (even) on the fruit of the womb they have no mercy.

The author of the Habakkuk scroll thus takes all references to the Chaldeans and applies them to the Kittim of his times. We shall return to the problem of the Kittim when we deal later on with the scroll of the War between the Sons of Light and the Sons of Darkness and the Commentary of Nahum.

Teacher Interprets Prophets

WHEN the author writes about the problems that were troubling the members of his sect, he is most enlightening on the subject of the relations between the sect and the people of Jerusalem. Two central figures are mentioned, the Teacher of Righteousness and the Wicked Priest. About the first we read the following: *"That he may run that readeth it.* Its hidden interpretation concerns the Teacher of Righteousness to whom God has revealed all the mysteries of the words of His servants the prophets." It seems, therefore, that the main quality of the Teacher of Righteousness is that he could interpret the words of the Prophets so that "he may run that readeth it." As for the Wicked Priest we read in the commentary on chapter ii. 5-6:

Yea indeed wealth will lead the haughty man to betray and he will not stop who enlarged his desire as Sheol and he is insatiable as death. For gathered unto him are all the nations and all the peoples are assembled before him! Yea all of them will utter a proverb against him and interpreters of riddles he shall have and they shall say woe to him who increases what is not his! How long will he impose upon himself a pledge. Its hidden interpretation concerns the Wicked Priest who was called by the name of truth when he first took office, but when he ruled over Israel his heart was lifted up and he abandoned God and betrayed the statutes for the sake of wealth; and he stole and assembled the wealth of men of violence who had revolted against God; and he took the wealth of peoples thus adding upon himself the guilt of transgression; and ways of abominations he wrought in all impurity of uncleanness.

Both figures had naturally their own assistants and followers. The writer applies verse 3 of chapter ii to the followers of the Teacher of Righteousness of whom he says:

If it tarry wait for it because it will surely come; it will not delay. Its hidden interpretation refers to the men of truth, the doers of the Law (Torah) whose hands do not slack from the service of the truth (even) when the final appointed time is delayed for them. For all the appointed times of God will arrive in their due time in accordance with what He has decreed for them through the mysteries of His prudence.

Farther on he says of them: Its hidden interpretation concerns all the doers of the Law in the house of Judah, whom God will deliver from the House of Judgement for the sake of their toil and their faith in the Teacher of Righteousness.

On the other hand he refers also to the assistants of the Wicked Priest as for example in chapter ii. 8:

Because thou hast spoiled many nations, all the remnant of the peoples shall spoil thee. Its hidden interpretation refers to the last Priests of Jerusalem, who gathered wealth and loot from the spoil of the peoples but at the end of the days their wealth with their spoil will be given unto the hands of the army of the Kittim.

Thus we learn of the punishment that will befall the Wicked Priest and the last priests of Jerusalem when the Kittim arrive.

Wicked Priest Persecutes Sect

THE author of the scroll is angry at the Wicked Priest not only for his sinful deeds generally, but also, perhaps mainly, for his persecution of the Teacher of Righteousness. Chapter ii. 15, which is very obscure in the Masoretic text, he renders thus:

Woe to him who maketh his neighbours drink the eruption of his anger, yea even intoxicating drinks so as to look upon their festivals. Its hidden interpretation refers to the Wicked Priest who has persecuted the Teacher of Righteousness in order to destroy him through the anger of his wrath, in the house of his exile; and at the time of the feast, on the resting of the Day of Atonement, he appeared unto them in order to destroy them and to cause them to stumble on the day of the fast, their Sabbath of rest.

It seems from the above that the Wicked Priest physically persecuted the Teacher of Righteousness who was in exile. Moreover he did so on the Day of Atonement. It is difficult to believe, however, that any priest, even the most wicked, would choose the Day of Atonement for acts of persecution. This strengthens the theory which is based on other premises that the calendar used by the sect was not identical with the calendar prevailing in Jerusalem. The Day of Atonement near the Dead Sea would not, therefore, coincide with the official Day of Atonement. It may even be that this was one of the causes of the persecution.

The tyranny of the Wicked Priest was not conducted against the Teacher of Righteousness alone. It was directed against the sect as a whole. This may be assumed from what the commentator says about verse 17 of chapter ii:

Because of men's blood and for the violence of the land, of the city, and of all that dwell therein: Its hidden interpretation refers to the Wicked Priest, so that he may receive his retribution for what he has exacted from the poor... him shall God condemn to destruction, as he plotted to destroy the poor... The city is Jerusalem, wherein the Wicked Priest wrought works of abomination and defiled the Temple of God.

It seems that during those persecutions some individuals betrayed the Teacher of Righteousness by failing to help him when they could. Chapter i. 13 reads:

Why do ye look oh traitors and why dost thou remain silent when the wicked devoureth one who is more righteous than he! Its hidden interpretation refers to the House of Absalom and the men of their party, who kept silent when the Teacher of Righteousness was reproached and did not aid him against the Man of Falsehood, who had rejected the Law in the midst of their whole congregation.

The bitter end of the Wicked Priest symbolized to the sect the realization of the other prophecies of Habakkuk. In a second interpretation of ii. 8 we find:

His smiting with the penalties of wickedness and horrible and terrible diseases they executed upon him and acts of vengeance upon the corpse of his flesh; or: Its hidden interpretation refers to the Wicked Priest, whom because of the wrong done to the Teacher of Righteousness, and the men of his party, God delivered him unto the hands of his enemies to torment him with smiting that he might be destroyed in bitterness of soul, for the evil he had done to His elect ones.

Similarly in another instance, he mentions the Preacher of Falsehood (ii. 12-13):

Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood and establisheth a city by iniquity! Behold, is it not of the Lord of Hosts that the peoples shall labour for fire and nations weary themselves for vanity? Its hidden interpretation refers to the Preacher of Falsehood, who misled many into building a city of vanity through bloodshed and into forming a congregation through lies for the sake of his glory, to compel many to toil in labour of vanity and to make them pregnant with works of lies, and thus their labour will be to no avail, and they will enter the judgments of fire, because they have cursed and insulted the elect ones of God.

This most interesting and significant scroll, therefore, reveals the internal and external political situation of the time of its writing. On the one hand the Kittim threaten to conquer all nations and to conquer Jerusalem, which the writer considers a punishment which its priests fully deserve. On the other hand we witness a cruel struggle between the Teacher of Righteousness — the sect's leader — and his followers, against the Wicked Priest — the sect's enemy and persecutor — who dwells in Jerusalem and finally gets punished for his misdeeds.

This is the sixth instalment. The first five appeared on April 4, 7, 10, 16 and 18. Copyright. By arrangement with the publishers, George Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd. of London.

MUSICAL DIARY

Closing Concert of Chamber Music. Ruth Mense, piano; Yona Ettlinger, clarinet; Alexander Tal and Mordechai Yuval, violin; Daniel Benyamini, viola; Yaacov Mense, cello. (Tel Aviv Museum, April 19). Beethoven: String Quartet in F Major op. 18/1; Weber: Clarinet Quintet; Brahms: Piano Quintet op. 34.

THE rewarding fact about this relatively young ensemble is their uninterrupted striving towards perfection in every work they present. In the opening Beethoven Quartet one had the neat impression that they have really *made it.*

Yona Ettlinger has mastered his art of playing to the extent of serving as an example to many an other woodwind player in our country, for his repeated fine performances are certainly not just the proof of talent alone but obviously the result of hard and persevering work.

The young pianist Ruth Mense is an interesting newcomer to our concert stage. She recently returned from New York, where she was studying on a Juilliard scholarship since 1954. She deployed a very sound technique and natural musicality in the very difficult piano part of the Brahms quintet, but of course one cannot judge her rightly on the basis of this one performance, and we are looking forward to her solo recital here.

AVIDOM

THE first performance of Joachim Stutschevsky's Cantata, "Songs of Radiant Sadness" to words by Shlomo Shenhod, is being broadcast over Kol Yisrael at 12.10 today with the soloists Alina Lewandowska (mezzo-soprano), Yehoshua Zohar (bass-baritone) "The Kol Zion Lagola" Choir and the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Heinz Freudenthal conducting.

This is this composer's first important choral-orchestral work and he has dedicated it "To those who fell in the War of Liberation and their bereaved parents."

Haifa Labour Council Cultural Department. Cello Recital by Natan Almosnino. (Reform Hall, April 19) Defesch: Sonata in C-Minor; Beethoven: Variations; De Falla: Suite Populaire Espagnole; Rocherini: Adagio and Allegro in A minor; Debussy: La Fille aux cheveux de lin, En bateau; Cassado: Requebros; Milhaud: Deux Saudades do Brasil; Sorrocaba and Gavota; Vladigheroff: Rhapsodie bulgare.

MR. Almosnino chose composers from six different countries for his programme. Defesch was a Flemish musician who died in 1758. Charming melodies fill out the Suite-like form of his sonata in four movements. Beethoven employed Mozart's beautiful theme of the famous Duet between Pamina and Papageno in the "Magic Flute." Every piece in de Falla's Suite is a precious and subtle lyricism. The Rocherini was read clearly, although one got the impression, that Mr. Almosnino has a special inclination for the Spaniards and the Frenchmen on his bill, their lyrical accentuated music suiting him best.

Mr. Almosnino has improved a lot. In the lower strings his sound has a soft and sonorous quality, although in the higher ones it loses this softness and, regrettably, occasionally makes for incorrect intonation. Mrs. Rose Hust, the cellist, maintained the proper balance and set off the artist's advantages with her reserved accompaniment.

G.W.-B.

Readers' Letters

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — At the press conference held by the Technion-affiliated Trade and Secondary School (your issue of April 15), it was claimed that this school was in a less favourable position than others as it did not benefit from any participation in tuition fees, either such as is given to academic high schools or of the kind granted to vocational schools affiliated with organizations like Ort, Wizo, Amal, etc.

It should be realized, of course, that tuition fees at vocational schools are comparatively higher than those of other schools which do not have to make the large expenditures on teaching equipment, materials and maintenance required by a vocational school. However, this fact is not given in explanation of the supposed discrimination against this school, as it is not correct that the Technion-affiliated Trade and Secondary School does not benefit from any contribution towards tuition fees. This school, whose student body comprises 17 per cent of the total of pupils studying at vocational schools, receives 30 per cent of the total contribution of the Ministry of Labour towards the tuition fees of these schools. It receives exactly the same sum as does the whole Ort network, and only five per cent less than the whole Amal network, where the pupils come mostly from workers' families. This preferential treatment is accorded the school because of the special importance attributed to it and because of its contribution to vocational education.

The Ministry of Labour's support is given, of course, in the form of stipends to needy students, as there is no justification in aiding the children of more well-to-do families who can pay the tuition expenses of their children. Thirty-three per cent of the pupils of the Technion-affiliated Trade and Secondary School benefit from these stipends, which range from IL.40 to IL.180.

Yours, etc.,
Z. CHEN
Information Officer, Ministry of Labour
Jerusalem, April 17.

Pen Friends

MR. W. MULLER, 58, of Vanbovenlaan 7, Wassenaar, Holland is a serious amateur stamp collector and would like to correspond and exchange stamps with someone in Israel.

FRANCO TOTTI, of 66 Via S. Tomaso D'Aquino, Roma, Italy, writes in the name of some Italian students who would be very happy to correspond with stamps collectors for the purpose of exchanging new Italian and Vatican stamps for Israel stamps. They can also write in French and German.

PIONEER WOMEN VISITING ISRAEL

who are interested in meeting members of the Moetzet Hapoalot Active Secretariat, are cordially invited to call on **Sundays at 5 p.m.** at Room 108, Histadrut Building, 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel Aviv.

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Attention All Australian Visitors
A tour is being arranged to the
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on Monday, April 28.
A party will leave from the Wizo Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, at 9 a.m. For reservations contact: Wizo Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv (Tel. 28325), or the Tourist Club, 8 Rehov Melchett, Haifa (Tel. 66846).
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THE DAY THE STATE WAS BORN

By Julius Haber

IT was a day that lives vividly in memory, that historic day when the State of Israel was born.

On May 14, 1948, I arrived at Lake Success earlier than usual — to find it already jammed with people eagerly awaiting the anticipated declaration by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, as head of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, that the State of Israel had been proclaimed. We were not disappointed. With the Political Committee still discussing the trusteeship proposal, Dr. Silver appeared before that body at 10.30 in the morning and announced that David Ben-Gurion was at that very moment proclaiming the creation of the State of Israel.

There were many among the visitors and delegates to the United Nations who remained sceptical, for they could not bring themselves to believe that the Jews of Palestine would take such a bold and drastic step in complete defiance of the Great Powers who were attempting to stifle the partition plan. But those of us who knew the mettle of the Yishuv, and above all of Ben-Gurion, knew that no threats could deter them from achieving their pre-ordained destiny. It was then — or never. They were prepared to back their decision with every ounce of strength, every drop of blood, every just means they could muster.

Great Epic

This was substantiated by Elihu D. Stone, then Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of America. He had just returned from Eretz Yisrael and reported to us that the Yishuv felt that "the Maccabees are coming to life again." A great epic was being enacted by the Yishuv; it was being enacted in tears, sweat and blood which would remain an everlasting fountain of inspiration for generations to come. The Jews of Eretz Yisrael realized that for them there was no choice except to fight for Jewish survival.

Nevertheless, we waited anxiously through that day, watching the clock as it neared the hour of six. The General Assembly had opened its session at Flushing Meadow at 4.40 that afternoon, and we feared that before six o'clock it might pass a resolution which could upset Ben-Gurion's declaration. At five o'clock one of the American delegates, Dr. Francis B. Sayre, Chairman of the Trusteeship Committee, declared that if the Assembly was to institute a trusteeship agreement for the government of Palestine, it must do so before the termination of the Mandate, namely in one hour.

As the discussion was progressing on the floor of the Assembly, six o'clock passed and no action had been taken. At this moment, a young man representing one of the press services came running by. He paused briefly to whisper in my ear the news that it had come off the wires that President Truman had recognized the State of Israel. This brought to my mind what I had learned two hours earlier, that at noon that day the President had received by messenger a letter from Dr. Weizmann, informing him that the State of Israel had been proclaimed in Tel Aviv and asking the President to give recognition to the new State.

News at U.N.

When I heard the good news, I turned to John Rogers of the "New York Herald-Tribune" and conveyed it to him. Rogers was incredulous. He pointed to the American delegates who were still engrossed in the voting on the floor and still standing fast by their trusteeship plan. "Don't you think they'd know about it," he asked me, "if the news were really true?" A minute later Dr. Sayre, replying to the question of the Colombian delegate, stated that for the time being he had no official confirmation that the United States had recognized the State of Israel. But a few minutes later, another distinguished member of the U.S. delegation, Dr. Philip C. Jessup, was seen to rise in some confusion to declare that his delegation had just received word that the President had issued a statement recognizing the new State of Israel. Despite the most determined efforts of the State Department, Israel not only had come into existence but had its existence confirmed by the President of the United States.

It is of interest to note that although at that time the Soviet government favoured a Jewish Palestine and three days later, on May 17, 1948, actually recognized the State of Israel, the Soviet delegation greeted Dr. Jessup's statement with a denunciation of the U.S. for its sudden recognition of the new Jewish State. That evening some of the delegates at Flushing Meadow attributed Mr. Gromyko's bitterness to the fact that the U.S. had beaten the Soviet Union to the punch.

In the meantime, Israel's first plenipotentiary had arrived at the United Nations. On Wednesday, May 19, less than a week after the foundation of the State, at two in the afternoon, Gideon Rafael, member of the Israel Foreign Office, just off the plane from Israel, walked into the United Nations building at Lake Success and displayed to us his credentials—typed, like his passport, on an ordinary sheet of letter paper. Israel had not yet had time to print official passports or government letterheads, but it had not delayed an instant in assuming its responsibilities.

Rafael proudly showed us Israel's first postal issue, a series of attractively designed stamps on a special first-day cachet commemorating Israel's independence. But even more exciting was his first-hand account of the historic event that had transpired on Friday afternoon, May 14, in the Tel Aviv Museum. Dressed in unaccustomed formal attire, complete with top hat, David Ben-Gurion had made his dramatic pronouncement to the provisional Knesset of the State of Israel, composed of the Vaad Leumi (National Council) and members of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. His historic words were carried by a public address system to the tense and eager multitude outside the building. And then, changing into the khaki battle shirt and trousers of Hagana, he had gone immediately to military headquarters, where he spent the balance of the next 24 hours planning and directing Israel's defence against the invading Arab hordes.

FIRST ISRAEL FLAG AT U.N.

The Israel flag being raised at the United Nations after Israel's admittance as the 59th member State was the cover picture of the United Nations' official Bulletin. The then Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, is seen at the right, while at the left, holding the flag, are Mr. David Hacohen, then deputy Mayor of Haifa, and Mr. Abba Eban, the Israel Delegate to the U.N.

Above: Mr. David Ben-Gurion reading the Proclamation of the Independence of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948.

THE NEXT TEN YEARS

By Shimon Peres

THE world has evolved beyond the social patterns that fashioned the generation of early Zionists, and Israel, entering the second decade of her political existence, must look beyond the romantic ideas of her founding fathers.

No social thinker could have foreseen the metamorphosis that the world has undergone in the past two decades. The human intellect has torn wide rents in the veil of nature's secrecy. The guided missile and the atomic bomb have covered the heroic endeavours of obsolete military doctrines with ridicule. Frontiers cannot shut out radio and television. Science has made geography superfluous, technology has shuffled the cards of sociology, and Clausewitz's solid axioms of war no longer apply.

Some basic philosophic principles remain unchanged. Man still aspires to truth, strives for equity, loves life for life's sake and admits the necessity of mutual aid. However, these concepts must urgently be adapted to the life man leads today if they are to retain their value.

Where can one find today, for instance, the classical form of aggressively expanding imperialism? What has happened to the Socialist dream that the nationalization of production would solve the problem of man's inhumanity to man? The dogmas of disciplined Communism are attacked from within by "renegades," "revisionists" and "traitors." Churchmen are reduced to looking to Rock'n Roll for assistance in finding a bridge between religion and modern man. The game may have retained old names, but the rules have changed.

New Hope

At the same time, some of the cherished dreams of humanity seem on their way to fulfilment. The nations of today's world suffer less oppression and enjoy more equality than was enjoyed in any other era in history. Fewer frontiers separate man from man, and international understanding defies distances. War is no longer the logical continuation of diplomacy. Peace emerges as the only way to existence for strong and weak alike.

It is in the midst of these seemingly limitless perspectives that the local eddy of Jewish nationalism succeeded in scooping out Israel's independence ten years ago. But new conditions now confront this people whose past put a premium on the ability to analyse and to manoeuvre in adversity. The new premium is on creative imagination.

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IF, in the past ten years, our main problem was asserting our existence, in the next ten years our task will be consolidating it. We fought to survive. We shall have to fight to prosper. During the past ten years, there was something sensational about the very fact that Israel was alive, and we had to convince the world that she was here to stay. Our main effort was directed at shackling the Arabs' will for war. We focused all our attention on the Middle East, raising the alarm as loudly as we could concerning the threat to peace that it represented. However, the very relation of the world at large to the Middle East has undergone a profound change. Until recently, the nations outside it had to work out a policy towards what was happening inside it. Today they seek to persuade the Middle East to take part in what is happening outside it.

Inevitably, one is led to conclude that the national framework is too narrow to solve the economic, military and ideological problems of any living state. Only international groupings based on affinities can meet them. This gravitation toward blocs is evident not only at the American and Russian poles but also along the European, Asian and African political equators. The State of Israel cannot ignore this trend in providing the answer to any of the three urgent questions that confront us.

- *what shall we do to safeguard Israel and her inhabitants from military threats?*
- *how can we incorporate Israel and her scientific potential into a large economic organization capable of mass production and assured of a market?*
- *what can be done to ensure that the struggle for political security does not affect adversely Jewish immigration or the status of our frontier?*

Admittedly, the only permanent feature of the Middle East is its chronic instability. Policies may change by chance, for reasons which no one can predict; but in the Middle East of today only a strong Israel can expect to deter her neighbours from trying to overwhelm it. To be strong, Israel must have arms to balance the Arabs' bulging arsenals. Arms in this area are no longer mere sinews of war but primarily a political asset! Middle Eastern countries no longer get them anywhere, out of world surpluses, but only on the basis of political affinities. Consequently, Israel too must have such a source, and the arms which it provides us must be able to compete with those of our neighbours.

Today, one cannot afford to try to solve difficulties by force of arms. To do so might set off a world war. The arms are there to deter an attack. The same holds for international alliances and combinations. Europeans are wary of the Americans on the one hand and genuinely fear the Russians and Communist ideology on the other. If Europe unites, it can be "The Force of Tomorrow," to borrow a favourite Russian slogan. Israel, too, fears isolation above all. If she can take up with a strong community of nations, she will be part of the Forces of Tomorrow. If she is not, hers will be the World of Yesterday.

Therefore Israel wants friends. Much as she would like to find them among her neighbours, there is little chance of this in the immediate future. Her continuous efforts in this direction seem doomed to be futile. The Arabs will not stop threatening Israel as long as they think they stand a chance of overrunning her some day. Open aid from Russia and wooing by the West encourage them in this attitude. For Russia, the Middle East is merely an area that a combination of circumstances has turned into one front of the Cold War; but it so happens that here, and here alone today, the Cold War threatens the very existence of a state.

Turning to Europe

For the time being, then, Israel has to content herself with friends outside her immediate sphere. Europe is the most obvious choice. The Prime Minister set the trend some time ago when he remarked that Israel was a Mediterranean state. As European unity gains momentum, it will achieve an independent standing between the "Big Two." Western Europe already has a population of 200 million and a steel production that equals or surpasses Russia's. It cannot live without Africa and the Middle East, but for the moment at least it has no one in the Middle East except Israel. Europe already absorbs 50 per cent of our exports. Our political ties are mainly with France, but it is not impossible that we shall have good relations with Germany, headed as she is by an energetic Chancellor and an excellent Cabinet.

The events of the past two years have done much to point the way. When Israelis talk to European leaders, they very often find themselves preaching to the converted. The Sinai campaign and its aftermath have opened the eyes of many an indifferent or even hostile statesman or military commander. It would be natural for Israel to try to deepen this understanding. If the Soviets should relinquish the Middle East some day, the mere fact that Israel is firmly linked to Europe might suffice to bring about virtual peace with the Arabs.

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SCIENCE and mass production have modified another aspect of national life. Economies no longer depend so exclusively for their prosperity on raw material sources, cheap labour and markets. Low production costs are achieved by industrial organization, not by cheap labour. Markets depend on high standards of living, not on primitive peoples to whom one sells trinkets and piece-goods. Climate, geographical location and know-how are marketable commodities today.

If immigration is to continue, the world must be told that this country does not intend to subsist forever on foreign aid—and that it plans no territorial expansion. Already Israel has more machinery than present production requires, more know-how than is actually exploited. The way to use them is to arrive at a division of functions with Europe and to trade goods and services with underdeveloped countries. Many Africans would prefer our technical aid to American or Russian assistance. Several African nations fear Nasser but would willingly join hands with us. By sending them scientists and technicians we could help them and gain goodwill and possibly their international support.

Chance in Africa

This is important because the Arabs rely on automatic Asian and African support to exploit it for their own aims, and because our position in Europe depends to a large extent on our popularity in Africa. The Dark Continent can be subverted by Communism much more readily than Asia because it has no military force of any consequence that would oppose it, while blind hatred of imperialism makes contacts with Europe suspect.

Immigration is still Israel's lifeline. This country has little chance of surviving with a population of two million. Visionary as this may sound, we must have a population of four or five million within another ten years. This will pose many technical problems such as the development of proper water resources for the large part of the population that will have to live by farming. The desalinization of sea water appears to be one of the most promising avenues of research in this respect. Any attempt to develop cheap irrigation methods appears to be a reasonable investment from the national point of view; even atomic energy need not be ruled out. Considerations of cost have no place in dealing with some of these problems, whose solution constitutes a prime prerequisite of economic independence.

•

ULTIMATELY, however, the challenge before Israel is the challenge to its younger generation. It will have to choose between living dangerously and roughly and squandering its energies on building for itself an easy life that will collapse for want of a foundation. The next ten years will require fully as much dedication as the last, but the framework of ideas that will call forth this dedication will have to undergo certain changes. Nothing is gained by sticking to obsolete formulas.

But the aim is clear. We will have to make this country more viable. This will require more engineers, more technicians, more people with high educational standards, and pose ourselves some complex problems in mass education. These problems are no greater in magnitude, however, than other seemingly impossible tasks imposed by the challenge to Israel; and we cannot afford to fail.

Challenge to Youth

The last generation was a generation of aspirations; the new generation must take up planning. The previous generation had dreams and visions, the present one will have to realize concrete tasks. Though there is no contradiction between vision and concrete tasks, there is a difference in emphasis.

Perhaps it is too early to work out new definitions for the modern world, but the actual problems that stand behind those definitions already beset us. Action is required—the writers and the ideologists will come later. Dangers know no patience. The challenge to the youth of Israel is fourfold:

- *Although we must maintain our strength and depend upon our readiness for self-sacrifice, an adequate deterrent to a new war will come only if we join forces with other countries. During the past ten years our security problems were largely local; in the coming ten years they are likely to become increasingly international in scope.*
- *Israel must try to enter the European economic and political community and lend a hand to Africa's new countries.*
- *In order to ensure the absorption of additional immigrants and newly-born citizens, we must base our economic strength and social structure on ever more detailed planning, employing the full resources of modern science and technology.*
- *The young people of this country cannot be expected to carry on old ideals without modifying them to fit the needs of the new age. The spirit will be the same, but it will not conquer unless it is infused with fresh meaning.*

U.S. Recognition Came At Critical Moment

By Jesse Zel Lurie

ON May 14, 1948 history was made in a Tel Aviv museum, at the U.N. General Assembly and at the White House in Washington, D.C.

The press recorded the proclamation of the State of Israel in Tel Aviv and the futile debate on trusteeship at the U.N., which broke up a few minutes after 6 p.m. when the U.S. delegation received word that President Truman had recognized the new state. But the full story of what happened at the White House will probably have to await the publication of Mr. Truman's memoirs. Some of the facts are known, but there still remain tantalising lacunae.

A few of the gaps have been filled in by Eliahu Elath, Israel Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who wrote an almost minute-by-minute account of the dramatic events on that day, as he witnessed them, for the Tenth Anniversary Issue of the Hadassah Newsletter, published last week. Mr. Elath was then Eliahu Epstein, Washington Representative of the Jewish Agency.

At about 11 a.m. on May 14, 1948, Mr. Elath received a phone call from Clark Clifford, one of Mr. Truman's advisers, informing him that "the President has decided to recognize your state from the hour of its birth. I would ask you to submit to me at the earliest possible moment an official request for such recognition, addressed to the Secretary of State."

At that instant, Mr. Elath shed his role of Director of the Jewish Agency's Washington Office and assumed the title of Agent of the Provisional Government of the new state. Owing to the time difference, he knew that the leaders of the Yishuv had already met in Tel Aviv, but he had no official word of the proclamation of the state nor did he know its name.

"But it was clear to me," he writes, "that, authorized or not, I had not even a minute to lose; in the extraordinary situation created by Clifford's announcement, I had to behave as if my status had been fully confirmed."

Mr. Elath's legal adviser immediately began drafting the requested letter. Two questions — both about names — immediately arose: a name for the state and a title for Mr. Elath. The last was quickly solved. "The description 'Agent' would meet all legal requirements demanded by the nature of the letter and its purpose," Mr. Elath writes in his article.

A name for the state was more troublesome. "How was it possible to ask for the recognition of a state without mentioning its name? After long consideration of this peculiar difficulty, we eventually agreed that we had no choice but to rely on the actual resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of November 29, 1947, which had used the phrase 'Jewish State.' We could only do the same."

Zinder's Mission

With these difficulties resolved, the letter was signed and entrusted by Mr. Elath to his Press Adviser, Zvi Zinder, now head of Kol Yisrael. Hardly had Mr. Zinder left for the White House when the first news broadcast was received announcing the proclamation of the state in Tel Aviv and that its name was Israel. One of the office staff rushed out into Massachusetts Avenue, found a taxi and gave chase to Mr. Zinder. He caught up with him at the gates of the White House. There was no time to retype the letter, so the words "Jewish State" were crossed out and "Israel" inked in. That is the way it went off and when the State Department publishes its papers for 1948, that is the way its will be found.

The reply, signed by Secretary of State George C. Marshall, was delivered by hand later that evening after news of recognition had been announced. It is reproduced above for the first time. It quotes the White House statement recognizing "the Provisional Government as the *de facto* authority of the new State of Israel."

What happened at the White House? We can only guess, but we have a few indications. Both Mr. Elath's account and Jonathan Daniels' biography of Truman ("The Man from Independence" published by J. B. Lippincott in 1950) agree that a major factor in Truman's action was a letter received from Chaim Weizmann (it is quoted in "Trial and Error") urging the President to be the first to recognize the new state.

Mr. Daniels tells how miserable Truman felt when in March of 1948 on the day after he had assured Weizmann in a personal interview that the U.S. would not falter in its support of partition, the U.S. delegate at the U.N. proposed suspension of partition and a temporary trusteeship pending a permanent solution. The State Department was following a preconceived plan of which Truman was unaware. "But every Jew thought that Truman was a no-good," reports Mr. Daniels.

Not Dr. Weizmann, however. He telephoned Eddie Jacobson, Truman's former partner in Kansas City: "Eddie, I'm seventy-three. All I have left seem to be disappointments. This is another. But I don't believe Truman knew on Thursday what was going to happen on Friday."

Truman's Suggestion

With the receipt of Weizmann's letter urging immediate recognition, Truman saw an opportunity to make up for what had happened in March and end the old man's 'disappointments.' Mr. Daniels recounts a White House meeting at which Secretary of State Marshall and Under-Secretary Lovett conferred with Truman and his advisers. Truman suggested immediate recognition but Marshall and Lovett vigorously opposed it. Then, says Mr. Daniels:

"Truman closed the matter, 'I think we must follow the position General Marshall has advocated.'

"Apparently that closed the matter. However, late that day Under-Secretary Lovett called Clifford up.

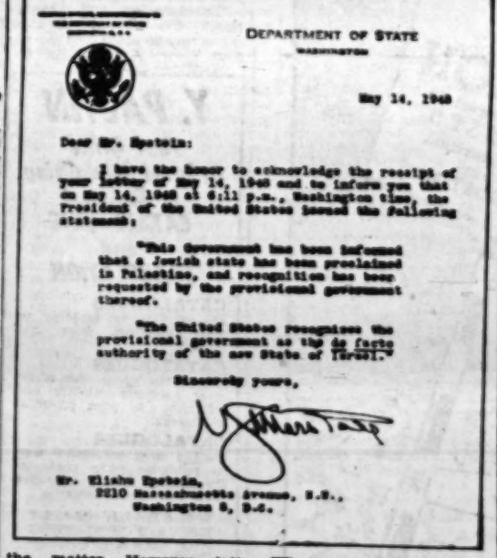
"'Clark,' he said, 'I've been uneasy about the decision made today. I'm going to get my boys together tomorrow and talk about it.'"

The next day Lovett met Clifford for lunch, Mr. Daniels continues. "At the luncheon table he said that he had concluded that Israel should be recognized. Marshall had agreed but the State Department wanted to wait a few days to take the matter up with the British and French." On the basis of the agreement to recognize, however, the President was able to insist that it be immediate and Clifford's phone call to Elath followed.

What made Lovett change his mind? Why was he uneasy? I asked him this question several years ago. He wrote in reply: "I have nothing to add" to Mr. Daniels' account.

It is my guess that the cause of Lovett's uneasiness was Truman himself. While Truman may have been unwilling to buck Marshall in front of his aides, I suspect that in the privacy of his office, he got Marshall on the phone and told him to reconsider the matter.

Whatever means of persuasion were used and by whom, the fact remains that Israel was recognized at 6:11 p.m. and that Marshall signed the letter of recognition.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1948

Dear Mr. Epstein:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 14, 1948 and to inform you that on May 14, 1948 at 6:11 p.m., Washington time, the President of the United States issued the following statement:

"This Government has been informed that a Jewish state has been proclaimed in Palestine, and recognition has been requested by the provisional government thereof.

"The United States recognizes the provisional government as the de facto authority of the new State of Israel."

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Eliahu Epstein,
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A Guide to the Tenth Anniversary Exhibition

GALA RECORD OF PROGRESS

By Moshe Levin

THIS is what you will see, do and hear at the 10th Anniversary Exhibition in Jerusalem.

You have bought an entrance ticket — one of the 1,200,000 to go on sale — for IL1. Your bus brings you to a terminal built especially for the Exhibition. It can handle 150 heavy vehicles at a time. If you come by car, then you park it on what looks like an air strip which also has been constructed for your convenience.

Whether you come by bus or car a path, asphalted "to keep the ladies' shoes from getting dusty," the Exhibition management explains, leads you to the entrance. There you can check your parcels and place your children in a nursery. Free and unencumbered, you walk across the wide terrace, newly paved with rust-coloured flagstones.

Stopping to get your bearings, you see that the Convention Centre, for years an ugly bulk of gray cement, has been given a face of stones and marble. To the right on the newly-terraced slope is the Economic Section of the Exhibition, covered over by a ceiling of translucent, hexagonal-shaped plastic through which coloured lights sway and play.

To the left, facing the centre of the city, is the oblong-permanent pavilion that formerly held the Conquest of the Desert display.

Behind the Convention Centre is a children's paradise, otherwise known as a Luna Park. A huge carousel spins merrily. A Ferris wheel turns high into the sky, a train chugs around a track. There are swings and seesaws, and many other attractions. The hit of the park is the water organ that has just arrived from Holland, one of the few in existence. Inside the pavilion, on a darkened stage, fountains of coloured water cascade into the air keeping perfect rhythm to the music from the organ.

Around the grounds you see that every possible convenience has been provided so that you can stay all day. There is a cafeteria-restaurant able to serve 800 meals at one time, kiosks, and a *kretchma*. There are souvenir shops, first aid stations, a complete postal system, and a daily Exhibition newspaper.

For every one of the 78 days the big show is open there is a special programme in the 3,000-seat auditorium, and daily transmissions are sent out over Kol Yisrael and Kol Zion Lagola from the broadcasting studios.

Wide Choice

Looking at your programme of events, you see you have a wide choice. But these are only meringue on the dessert.

The Exhibition itself begins at the entrance to the Convention Centre building. There, if you like, you can have a guide who will talk to you in any language you choose.

This is what he will show you.

You enter the foyer where the National Section begins. This section encompasses Israel's history from the time of Abraham to the present. It also takes a peep into the future. To cover this much material the National Section has been divided into nine divisions.

On the wall in front of you is a 45-metre wide fresco interpreting the Biblical land deed "God gave you the land..." Embossed in copper to the left are the flag of present-day Israel, and on the right is a three metre-high reproduction of the Proclamation of Independence, the original of which is on display inside the building.

Readying the park outside Binyanei Hauma.

An abstract statue in the left-hand corner of the foyer expresses the artist's idea of Israel as an old-new land.

The introduction to the National Section over, you now step into the hall and the first of the nine divisions — Jewish history. On show are the original Dead Sea Scrolls, detailed blueprints of the First and Second Temples, the earliest copies of the Talmud and Mishna, and examples of the Bible in all the languages into which it has been translated.

Map of Wanderings

A map nine metres wide and three metres high follows the wandering of the Jewish People through the millenia of their exile. In front of the map are originals of the expulsion orders issued by the many different nations who found the Jews to be strangers among them.

A life-size photographic reproduction of a section of the Wailing Wall, the largest picture in the Exhibition, spreads across the side of the hall. Clearly seen in the photograph are the slips of papers placed in the cracks with prayers and petitions written on them. In front of the reproduction is a plaque recording Israel's migrations before the birth of the State.

Another section of the hall, farther on, portrays the beginnings of Zionism. Seventeen sets of twin poles stretch from floor to ceiling. Each of the first seven sets accounts for 10 years of Zionist history, and on them are pictorially recorded the most significant achievements of that particular decade. In front of the poles representing the year 1948, the original of the Declaration of Independence is on show under heavy guard. Then the next 10 sets of poles represent each year of the last decade.

Blue-and-white lights are diffused over this section which comes to an end with a recounting of the War of Independence by the use of seven colour maps showing the main military operations, and film slides of life as it was lived during the War.

"Immigration and Absorption," the second division, takes up the main hall on the first floor. A panel on the right depicts the first law of the land — the Law of the Return. Four-metre-high wire figures stand on a ship. There are five of them to represent the five countries from which all the Jews left since Israel's foundation. A map shows the migrations of a million immigrants during the last decade, and a huge photograph tries to show what a million people would look like if they all stood together. If you look closely at the photo, you're bound to be surprised.

Absorption Display

There is a large circular display in the centre of the hall, showing the absorption of immigrants in three dimensional pictures, and a 32-metre panel in ceramics and oil to picture how the Jew has been re-established in his new Home. Hollow pyramids standing on their sides tell the story of housing.

At this point in the Exhibition we step outside into an annex at the back of the building, from where we see southern Jerusalem and the University campus. Here is recounted the story of several families who landed only a few months ago and who have now taken up a new life in several of the country's development areas.

Back in the main building now for the third division in the National Section—Health.

The plan to set up a heart examination station has been cancelled, because the queues at the station would cause a serious traffic jam.

"Besides, what if we actually discovered heart trouble in a man, and the shock was too much for him? What would we do then?" explained the Exhibition director, Mr. Yitzhak Roll.

There is a model of the newest of Israel's hospitals at Beersheba, and a realistic display of how Salk vaccine is made here. Also included is the story of rehabilitation work.

We now climb the wide staircase to the Convention Centre's second storey and along the way we meet wire figures of children on their way to school. This is our introduction to the fourth part of the National Section — Education and Culture. In addition to education, wherein the story of the school system and higher education is related, there are displays showing the power of a single language in uniting the people. Other facets of the nation's culture — its music, literature, art, journalism — are described. And at the head of the staircase is a live art exhibition that will be changed periodically.

We then move into the fifth part of Israel's story — Forming a New Society. The aim here is to describe the State's complex social system, showing that no one stands alone, whether he is a labourer as a member of a union or an industrialist as a member of the Manufacturers Association. All are protected through social security. Here, too, is an exposition of the guarantees of personal freedom in the State.

Military History

Moving into a small pavilion appended to the east side of the building we enter the sixth stage in the National Section devoted to Israel's military history and the Defence Forces. Here we re-live the whole dramatic episode of Jewish defence from the days of The Watchman to the Hagana and the development of a modern military machine, including the establishment of an arms industry.

A ramp takes us down to the terrace outside the main building, and we enter the pavilion that formerly housed the permanent Conquest of the Desert Exhibition. The last three divisions of the National Section are displayed here.

The first of these is concerned with the State's Natural Resources and their Exploitation. First, a display of the country's flora and fauna greets us, followed by a model of the Hula reclamation project and a topographical exhibit of the four types of soil conditions that are to be found here. On the ceiling a film is being shown of the effects of the elements on the land.

Farther on, the subject of water is brought to life with a display of all the different pipes that are manufactured here including the mammoth tubes through which tall men can walk with ease. A water drill and derrick are also on show.

Moving on, we see a display of industrial plants grown in Israel, and then the story of energy which should prove to be one of the most exciting in the entire Exhibition, particularly for the children. An atomic pile model, a sun reactor, a wind machine and a hydro-electric plant are all in motion, vying for everyone's attention. A pool in the floor shows the chemicals extracted from the Dead Sea, and over in one corner of the room the Timna copper mine and processing plant are in operation. A model railroad with carloads of miner's runs continuously on its track from the mine to the plant.

This chapter of the story is wound up with a mosaic of Israel's other mining industries and with a studio theatre showing films on natural resources.

Economic Section

Economy is the eighth part. A locally-made automobile hangs from the wall together with 13 other heavy industrial products made in Israel. A robot that moves at the push of a button is the contribution of the Post Office where it was constructed. The rest of the display covers everything from money to the merchant marine.

The last part of the National Section deals with Israel's future in a way that defies verbal description. As you step into the future, you know only then that you must see it to know you are really there.

When you leave the pavilion you walk across the terrace to the Economic Section on the western slopes of the Exhibition grounds. Under the plastic roof you pass from one commercial display to another — about 400 in all. They are arranged in thematic sequence: Information City; Travel, Tourism and Transportation; Food and Clothing; Better Living; Machinery and Tools; and Development Enterprises.

At some of the exhibits you will be able to taste and try, at others you will be able to buy. The entire Section is under one roof that gives protection from the sun.

Having had your fill here, you still have not seen it all. The city of Jerusalem has a special exhibition of its own in another part of the grounds.

The Exhibition will be open 12 hours a day, while the grounds will be open even longer. Crews are being employed to keep the Exhibition sparkling so that it will look as neat and bright on the last day — August 21 — as it did on opening night.

Self-contained as a small city, the festival Exhibition will provide everything but sleeping accomodation. The only thing you need prepare in advance is a good, strong pair of comfortable shoes.

Festive Exhibition Programme

THU., JUNE 5
4.30 — Opening — President Ben-Zvi; Prime Min. Ben-Gurion; Three Psalms — Kol Zion Orchestra and full Choir.
5.15 — "The Creation" by Haydn — Kol Yisrael Orchestra and Tel Aviv Choir (150 voices) under Rytan Lustig.
SAT., JUNE 7
London Festival Ballet Premiere of Stravinsky's "Petroushka" with John Gilpin and full cast of 70, with orchestra.
SUN., JUNE 8
London Festival Ballet "Giselle" with Alicia Markova.
TUE., JUNE 10
Concert — Kol Yisrael Orchestra (enlarged) featuring the Rinat Choir under Gary Bertini. Soloist: Pnina Salzman, pianist.
THU., JUNE 12
Hadassah Rally — Mr. David Ben-Gurion accepting the Henrietta Szold Prize.
MON., JUNE 16
Irgun Veteiki Hagana Rally — Mr. David Ben-Gurion and former Chiefs-of-Staff, 5.30.
TUE., JUNE 17
"Pops" Concert — Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Hans Freudenthal conducting.
THU., JUNE 19
Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Special Concert-Conductor: Eliezer Solomon.
SAT., JUNE 21
Triumphant return of "Izhal".
SUN., JUNE 22
Hapoel Sports Evening.
TUE., JUNE 24
U.J.A. Convention — Opening Night.
WED., JUNE 25
U.J.A. Convention — Closing Night.
THU., JUNE 26
Hamedina B'Yisrael v'Shir. Directed by Rosin; Written by Baba Ben Ami; Starring Yaffa Yarkoni; Chizbitron; Nahal Troupe; Ilka and Aviva; Kol Yisrael Orchestra and Yitzhak Shimoni.
SAT., JUNE 28
Izhal.
MON., JUNE 30
Three Men In A Boat (Hebrew).
THU., JULY 3
Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Dimitri Mitropoulis Conducting (Subscription Concert).
SAT., JULY 5
Theatre Festival.
SUN., JULY 6
Theatre Festival.
MON., JULY 7
Tribute to Herzl; Shivtei Yisrael—Eve of Herzl day.
TUE., JULY 8
World Premiere of Hebrew oratorio "La Mitnadvim B'am" with Kol Zion Lagola Choir plus Daniel Sternbaum, soloist (violinist — pianist).
WED., JULY 9
Productivity Institute Distribution of Eliezer Kaplan prize in presence of Prime Minister. Opening by Minister of Labour.
THU., JULY 10
Histadrut Workers Choir Festival.
SAT., JULY 12
Theatre Festival.
SUN., JULY 13
Theatre Festival.
TUE., JULY 15
Erev Hagmut v' Hamsidut.
WED., JULY 16
Folk Dance Festival — Selected Groups from Dalia National Festival.
THU., JULY 17
Israel Philharmonic Orchestra with Dimitri Mitropoulis conducting — Metropolitan Opera singers doing concert version of "Tosca" — starring Richard Tucker, Lawrence Davidson, Cesare Bardelli of the Metropolitan Opera and Hilda Zadah of the Vienna State Opera.
SAT., JULY 19
Theatre Festival.
SUN., JULY 20
Theatre Festival.
MON., JULY 21
Recital — Soloist: Richard Tucker, Metropolitan Opera Singer.
TUE., JULY 22
Tansman's "Isaiah" Oratorio with Tansman conducting. Kol Yisrael Orchestra with Kol Zion Lagola Choir.
WED., JULY 30
Convention — Jewish Theological Seminary of New York.
THU., JULY 31
Izhal.
SUN., AUG. 3
Hamedina B'Yisrael v'Shir.
TUES., AUG. 5
"Pops" Concert with Kol Yisrael Orchestra.
THU., AUG. 7
Hanassi Recital—Leibl Glanta.
SUN., AUG. 10
Shivtei Yisrael.
MON., AUG. 11
Zimria.
TUES., AUG. 12
Young Talent Day — (Musical Youth); Winners of Yisrael Contest.
WED., AUG. 13
Folk Dance Festival — Histadrut.
THU., AUG. 14
Youth Festival (Jewish Agency).
SAT., AUG 16
Izhal.
TUE., AUG. 19
Finals of International Bible Quiz in Music — with Kol Yisrael Orchestra.

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Economic News from Abroad

OEEC Mission to Turkey

● An economic mission on behalf of the OEEC is expected in Turkey in June to study the economy and draw up a comprehensive development plan. The cooperation of the Turkish government in the eventual implementation of this plan has been laid down as a condition for the OEEC countries granting it a consolidation loan which would be largely financed by West German resources. The scheme is understood to have America's blessing too — the U.S. government had rejected a Turkish plea for an unconditional grant of $200m. Turkey will have to get some kind of a loan in the nearest future if she is to avoid a financial collapse. Inflation has raised the price level by 17 per cent in the past nine months, while the country's foreign commercial debts have by now piled up to $1,200m. In spite of the aid Turkey is receiving from the U.S. at a rate of some $300m. a year for military purposes and $150m. a year for economic projects, Turkey's record as debtor has deteriorated to such an extent, that part of the envisaged OEEC loan may be retained in Europe as a guarantee against the meeting of her commercial obligations. This pass even drove Turkey to negotiate with Russia concerning a $50m. loan for establishing three cotton mills and a sheet glass factory, though the scheme did not materialize.

Prices and Interest Rates

● Despite the current trend toward somewhat lower interest rates in the U.S. and in Britain, neither is likely to return to the cheap-money policy of the postwar years, according to Professor Hicks, the British economist. He pointed out in a recent lecture that under the conditions of full employment which are now taken for granted in all advanced countries, the normal trend of prices is to rise, and where prices rise by an average of two per cent a year, an interest rate of five per cent is equivalent to three per cent at stable prices.

Felix Austria

● In contrast to receding trends in many countries, Austria continues to enjoy full prosperity. In 1957 her imports increased by 16 per cent, slightly more than exports, but there was a big rise in tourist revenue and a larger influx of foreign capital and the overall balance of payments closed with a surplus of about $100m. Industrial production rose to 10 per cent over the 1956 level, and the national income was six per cent higher in real terms. These advances, notable because of the government's conservative monetary policy, are largely due to stable prices and wages maintained by management and labour, which have established a special joint commission to that end.

Russian Metals

● The growing Russian competition in the world metal market is now regarded by Western economists as a long-term trend stemming from a double root. First, Russia too — like the Western countries — needs less metals for strategic purposes in the missiles age. Second, she still lags in the light consumer industries that make use of metal. In addition some of her requirements are now covered by supplies from satellite countries and China.

THE JERUSALEM POST

THE CRUCIAL ISSUE

QUITE a stir was created when Professor Dan Patinkin stated, in a recent lecture, that the gap in our balance of payments was less than the amount added to the national expenditure by the rise in private consumption per capita since 1950, and even since 1953. However, the statistical accuracy of this statement is rather doubtful.

According to Bank of Israel figures, our imports exceeded exports by IL.845m. in 1956, and the amount seems to have been substantially the same in 1957. Personal consumption in 1956 has been estimated at IL.1,850m. and by now it must have topped the IL.2,000m. a year mark, as compared with IL.1,000m. in 1950 (at 1956 prices). In other words, per capita consumption in 1956 was 28 per cent higher than in 1950 and 21 per cent higher than in 1953 (for the rapid rise in living standards began only after the end of mass immigration, with the advent of general decontrol). Our spending has therefore expanded by approximately IL.300m. a year, i.e. about 15 per cent of the current personal outlay, but still less than half of the foreign currency gap.

Even if public consumption (which includes defence, welfare and other social services), is taken into account, the picture remains basically unaffected. For although consumption has more than doubled (from IL.313m. in 1950 to IL.689m. in 1956, at stable prices), the increase per capita was 53 per cent, i.e. approximately IL.150m. a year.

What the professor seems to have had in mind, actually, was not the excess of imports over exports, but a somewhat different concept, namely the amount of national "dis-saving," i.e. the excess of total national consumption — personal and public, including the depreciation of assets — over the total national output. Putting it in popular terms this figure represents the extent of our dependence upon foreign aid, i.e. the amount of foreign capital used up not for productive investment but for current consumption. In the past eight years this amount averaged IL.102m. (at 1956 prices), indeed strikingly less than what has been added to current consumption by the rise in the nation's standard of living.

These statistical niceties do not, of course, detract from the main theme of Professor Patinkin's address — namely the need to check the continuous rise of the nation's standard of living, if economic independence is ever to be achieved — for which the statement was intended to provide a telling illustration. On the contrary, it is thus strengthened on two important counts.

First, the tasks involved appear in a more realistic setting. A nation that is in as precarious a situation as Israel is, would be foolish almost beyond a fair chance of survival to waste on better living the entire loan and aid funds that it gets from abroad. Fortunately, this is not the case. The "dis-saving" amounts to about 18 per cent of the capital influx (on the average of the last four years) and represents only four per cent of the country's total consumption. Its elimination is therefore a proposition of manageable dimensions, which should become a matter of practical politics and a national target for the nearest future. It should also be clearly understood, however, that even the attainment of that target would still leave us dependent on foreign capital for all the means required for further development, be it to absorb additional immigration, to maintain full employment or to raise the living standard.

Second, Professor Patinkin's statement has already been misinterpreted as intending to stress the crucial importance of saving foreign currency and advocating a regime of austerity in that respect. His emphasis was, however, on shifting expenditure not from foreign to local resources, but from consumption to investment goods, i.e. on educating the Israel people to save at least enough to make good the wear and tear on their economy, and if possible to pay for expansion projects. Here he has correctly pinpointed the chief issue that will face our economy for many years to come. Even the development of export industries is, in a sense, secondary to this dominant imperative, to which the public and policy-makers still give far too little thought.

Dead Sea Bromine Pays

Smooth Progress at New Sdom Plant

By Our Economic Editor

THE bromine factory nestles on the shore of the Dead Sea, on the outskirts of the big Potash Works complex, for obvious technical reasons. Its main raw material is the "end brine" that is left after the extraction of potash and contains 10 to 15 grams of bromine per litre (in the form of bromides) and is thus the richest source of bromine in the world. The old Palestine Potash Company used to extract bromine on the northern Dead Sea shore long before the World War. In 1942, output reached a peak of 1,000 tons — Palestine being then the only source of potash and bromine within the British Empire — and after 1944 the bulk was in form of bromine salts. The company planned to expand and modernise the plant in order to comply with the greatly expanded world demand for bromine as a component of "anti-knock" compound (added to petrol), but in 1948 the plant at the northern end of the Dead Sea was destroyed by Jordan, which remained in possession of the site. The present factory at Sdom thus had to be erected from scratch.

A subsidiary company of the Dead Sea Works was formed for the exploitation of bromine, under a separate management, in 1955. There is no need to recall the distressing tale of waste and loss at the Dead Sea Works that have become almost synonymous with inefficiency. There is no doubt that the state of things there has greatly improved of late. But the fact is that in spite of all the headway made, the situation is still far from satisfactory. The annual output target of 135,000 tons officially predicted for 1957/58 has not yet been attained, and the forecast for the current year has been scaled down to 100,000 tons, which can, at best, cover operating expenses. Meanwhile investments have piled up to IL.35m., of which one-third will certainly have to be written off, and there is no end in sight yet to "preliminary expenditure" and experimenting. In January, the income from potash exports in the current year were estimated at $3.5m., in the final foreign currency budget it appears as $3m. only.

Quick Work

The bromine factory, on the other hand, has occupied very little space in the headlines due to its astonishingly smooth progress. Although it is situated in the same remote wilderness and has had to struggle against similar difficulties as the potash works, such as a shortage of skilled and experienced personnel, high transport costs, financial problems, etc., it has managed to live up to expectations and to progress more or less according to the original time-table without major calamities.

Construction work on the site started in October, 1956, and the first unit was put in operation in August, 1956. The second bromine extraction unit was commissioned in December, bringing the output to an annual rate of 1,200 tons. Last month, the third unit started production and the bromine output for the current year is expected to reach at least 1,000 tons. The ethylene dibromide plant started producing last July, and after a period of running in it is working at the rated capacity of 1,500 tons per year, although it is only partly utilised for the time being. Thus the original plans have been implemented.

An increase of the production capacity for bromine and ethylene dibromide to an annual volume of 4,000 tons (i.e. double the present rate) would involve no particular technical problems, and would require an additional investment of no more than IL.800,000 to IL.900,000 — as compared with the investment of almost IL.4m. to date for the present works — because most of the structures, installations, and auxiliary facilities required for high-production have already been provided. Additional facilities have also been envisaged for the production of metallic bromides, various organic bromides, and especially methyl bromide, which could substantially increase returns. Exports for the current year have been cautiously estimated at $500,000, but ultimately a much higher figure may be achieved.

The most encouraging fact is, that even at the present stage, in the second year of operation, the company is paying its way on a cash basis. The budget for 1958/9 envisages sales of 1,300 tons of liquid bromine and 900 tons of ethylene dibromide that would leave IL.80,000 for depreciation and interest on loan capital. However, that figure is based on the previous output of 1,200 tons of bromine (plus accumulated stocks), while the newly installed plant will make it possible to double the ethylene dibromide exports, and thus not only cover all expenses, including depreciation and interest, but also a return of 10 per cent on the share capital of IL.1m., while expanding the capacity to 4,000 tons would enable the company to raise its dividends (on an increased capital) to 20-25 per cent.

Gauging Profits

Moreover, the above figures are based on the current prices the company pays for the brine and for electric current, both of which are supplied by the parent Dead Sea Works Ltd. Were the bromine company charged only the marginal cost for the current or for the "end brine," which could be regarded as a waste product from the point of view of potash production, the bromine revenue balance (over and above operating expenses) would increase from IL.80,000 to IL.230,000 even for the limited scale of sales. It can also be assumed that the completion of the projected high-tension line to the Dead Sea, connecting it with the national grid, will improve the bromine company's profitability beyond the above estimates.

It can, of course, be argued that the Bromine Company is reaping the benefits of pioneer work accomplished and paid for by the Palestine Potash Company and its successors, the Dead Sea Works. To be sure, it has not been forced to work under the severe conditions of the initial years, nor has it faced the tremendous problem of fresh water shortage that has bedevilled so many of the potash production plans. Its management has built up and maintained excellent relations both with the workers and with the technical staff, it has refrained from extravagant expenses and it has from the outset employed a comprehensive system of costing and accountancy. The record of 2.2 per cent of direct labour costs, 1.3 per cent of maintainance costs and 2.8 per cent of overhead expenses (including the transport of workers) which the company shows in its ethylene dibromide operation could serve as a model of efficiency for many an industrial enterprise, both here, and abroad.

Expanding Textiles May Lead to Market Glut

By Our Economic Correspondent

TEXTILE manufacturers complain that the market will soon be glutted. Our spinning and weaving plants can already clothe Israel's present population. What is more, not all of the 120,000 spindles now installed in this country are busy three shifts a day, as they should be, in order to yield satisfactory returns. However, in a couple of years we shall have 150,000 spindles and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce is thinking in terms of 300,000. Dimona and Ofakim in the South and Kiryat Shmona in the North as well as Jerusalem and Nazareth are to become new textile centres.

It is argued that we should plan for a population of three million and, in addition, for export. The argument of immigration was advanced mainly when people from Eastern Europe were flooding in, at which time it was believed that we might be able to keep up an influx of 100,000 a year. As it turned out we did not reach that mark last year and immigration-prospects for 1958 are lower still. Accordingly, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry no longer stresses the expanding internal market so much. Instead, the purported goal is exports.

Textile experts view this trend of thought with grave concern. The cotton industry all over the world fights for exports. Ever cheaper artificial fibres are encroaching more and more on cotton. In those countries where household help is scarce women are even ready to pay a bit more for artificial fibres if they save them ironing; and the millions of travellers who go by air equip themselves not with cotton but with nylon and the many substitutes for cotton that have been developed in the past few years.

At the same time, textile production is expanding rapidly. Almost every nation is setting up spinning and weaving mills. All the countries of the Middle East have done so and so have those of Eastern Asia. Even Japan, the biggest cotton exporter, has been encountering sales resistance.

It can be argued, of course, that even with 300,000 spindles Israel production will be a small part of the world's output. But we will be able to market it only if our goods are both cheap and very good, or if we turn out products that appeal to special tastes. To a certain extent we have been able to do this during recent years. Plants have succeeded in their export efforts owing to original designs and the good finishing of ladies' wear and other finished goods. However, tourists who want to buy something here are often repelled by relatively high prices. If we want to export on such a scale as to keep 300,000 spindles turning we must drastically cut costs. Today we make up for high costs by export premiums.

Lately, another argument for expanding textile production has come to the fore: we must disperse the population and settle the Negev for the sake of national security — and in order to do so we need industries to give people employment. Hence textile projects for Dimona and Ofakim and economically weak places like Kiryat Shmona or Jerusalem.

Regard to Costs

Once the security argument is introduced, the economist has to give up. Defence is not assured with the help of a balance sheet. But the economist cannot but view with deep concern this introduction of the security argument into the debate. It must strengthen those who believe that we should plant new industries and new settlements without paying regard to costs and to ultimate profitability. It must encourage those government officials who are ready to supply 100 per cent of the investment capital of private "enterprises" even if they are not satisfied with the managerial abilities of the investors. It must, finally, discourage those industrialists who have built up enterprises on normal foundations and now face competitors who rely on public funds for plugging up any deficits.

A number of our textile mills have been quite successful and the best have even opened a door to export markets. Enlarging the industry without paying heed to marketing prospects might endanger not only new money but also established plants. The first prerequisite of successful expansion is thorough market research.

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Stocks and Commodities

Ordinary Shares Slightly Better in Tel Aviv

A SLIGHT revival in the ordinary shares section was evident for a few days last week, a few advancing by two or three points and Africa - Palestine Investment, I.L.D.C., Ata and Kurdanieh had a good week. It is interesting to know that the market appears empty, even on small bids, and some encouragement could help this section considerably. It is of course impossible to tell whether this is more than a sporadic improvement. Unfortunately, it does not look as if conditions have changed so as to warrant a real change in the trend of our equities, though they are now at their lowest levels.

Elsewhere on the market, quietly steady conditions prevailed with little change in the linked section. Sterling A Stock advanced by close to two points. Bank Leumi shares went ex-dividend and the price was adjusted accordingly. Five per cent Dead Sea debentures were also better.

The oil section had a quiet week. While Naphta remained steady. I.O.F. did not hold up last week's price. On the official list, Jordan Exploration reacted by two points after last week's advance.

Quiet conditions prevail around foreign securities dealings among residents, with the premium on the so-called Security Dollars steady. The six per cent Swiss Franc bonds floated by Cifico Ltd. in Zurich have been added to the list of foreign securities which owners of Security Dollars or foreign currency Tamam accounts may acquire. It may be recalled that Cifico (Commercial and Industrial Finance Corporation) was established by the Bank Leumi, which owns all the ordinary shares of that Company, in 1953.

International Oils Firm in New York

INTERNATIONAL Oils were in the limelight on Friday when their prices advanced up to $2. Usually well informed financial quarters believe that behind the buying of International Oils was "hope for some kind of U.S. financial aid to Egypt, which might make Middle East Oil investment safer." This rally in International Oils influenced interest in other divisions favourably. Earlier in the week, anti-recession measures by the Federal Reserve Board had no great effect on Wall Street, while unfavourable corporate reports for the first quarter of 1958 influenced the market adversely.

The Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 449.31 on Friday against 441.24 last week, and for Rails 110.18 against 104.95.

Also firmer were State of Israel 3½ per cent Independence Bonds, which were unofficially quoted at between 84½ and 85 per cent. Ampal's American four per cent $5 preferred stock was quoted at $3.75 and $4 and Palestine Economic Corporation $25 common stock at $13.50 to $14.50.

Cheerful Market in London

LONDON markets had a cheerful week with the tax cuts in the new budget encouraging equities investments. The abolition of the profit tax distinction between retained and distributed profits is likely to encourage companies to distribute a larger proportion of their earnings and to depend more on the market for the capital needed to finance expansion.

There was a good turnover in Gild-Edged. German bonds provided a feature in the foreign bonds section. Among the stores, Great Universal were firm on news that the Capital Issue Committee had granted permission for a free scrip issue. South African gold shares were slightly easier.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 74.0 against 73.5, for Industrials 195.2 against 191.4 and for Kaffirs 72.5 against 72.5.

Gold Easier After Advance in Paris

Gold prices soared in Paris at the beginning of the week following the Government crisis but later a sudden reversal was noticed and one kilobar of gold, having reached Ffrs.544,000 reacted to Ffrs.536,000 and later even less.

On the Bourse, prices improved in limited activity on Friday following the overnight rise on Wall Street.

Copper and Tin Firmer

COPPER prices were higher on news that Kennecott proposed to make a further cut-back in production. Tin was also firmer and lead and zinc slightly easier. Rubber was quiet, but continuing Russian purchases helped keep the price steady.

Reuter's Daily Index for U.K. Commodities stood at 415.2 against 413.9 last week.

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Readers' Letters

STEEL EXPORTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your reporter's contribution on export figures, published in your issue of April 15, it is stated that "Steel pipe shipments ended in failure (as a sequel to which a suit has been brought against the Israel supplier)."

While it may be that other local factories have encountered difficulties with their exports, the above statement in its general sweeping form is entirely misleading. Our company, which owns the Steel Pipe Plant in Sarafand, was entirely successful in its exports. In 1956/7 they amounted to 4,000 tons (a value of $750,000) the bulk of which went to the U.S.A., with a small trial shipment to Burma, and all pipes of our manufacture were well received abroad.

Exports are continuing this year, the last consignment having been shipped to Greece a few days ago, and while international markets are generally weak, we are negotiating further sales. Your reporter's statement is apt to jeopardise our efforts to promote further exports and might result in damage to us in particular and to the export trade of this country in general.

Yours, etc.
G. SEGALL
Managing Director,
Joint Pipe Imports Ltd.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

APRIL 22, 1958

Fep. Loan 1948/49 (IL.50)	98½
6% Comp. Loan 55/61	73½
Pal. Electric deb. Ser. 2	90½
3½% Comp. Loan	85
4½% War Loan 55/69	95
4½% Tarel Dollar 51	88
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	94
Def. 4 Gen Bonds (2½ %)	30½
4½% Def. Bonds (1)	99
4½% Def. Bonds (2)	102½
4½% Loa. C. Bonds (1)	95
4½% Loa. C. Bonds (2)	95
Pal. Elec. prel. ch. (IL.50.)	73½
6½% Bonds 55/63 (1)	100½
ditto (2)	100½
Karen Kayemet	
4½% Deb. 55/60 (1)	97
ditto (2)	100½
5% Deb. 55/65 (1)	98
ditto (2)	98
Rassco 6½% Deb. 55/61	
Class "A" (1)	97½
Class "B" (2)	100½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	148
Discount Savings Cert. '50	98
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. "B" reg.	97½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	79
"Kardanety" ord. "B"	79½
7% con. debs. 59/68	75
"Tera" ord. sh.	80
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	119
Frutarom 6% debs. 60/64 reg.	95½
Ritmo 6% debs. 56/68	95
Nir 5% pref. sh.	80
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	76½
Ramat Gan 6% pref. ord. sh.	81½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	72
5% debs.	77
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	204
Mollet ord. sh. reg.	301½
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs.	81
Assia Bejarano "B" sh.	75
Nesher 6% debs. "A" 58/64	117½
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	67
Dead Sea Works	
5% Deb. reg.	213½
Dedek ord. sh. "D"	90½
Metered pref. sh.	75
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	78

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex. coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; z) in % of IL1,000.

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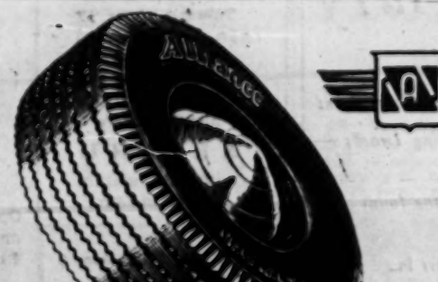


Israel's Problems in Political Geography

By W.Z. Laqueur

THE term "Middle East" is of recent date and it is not yet certain whether it has come to stay. It may or may not be of help to the geographer, but it is scarcely of much assistance to the student of political affairs. For such a division would be meaningful to him only if the region in question had a minimum of cohesion, of common political, social, economic ground. As things are, Turkey's orientation (not only in the political sense) has been to Europe rather than the East, Egypt's ambitions in North Africa and other parts of the Dark Continent are as strongly developed as those in the Middle East, and Persia's interest in the Arab world is strictly limited.

For years well-meaning, though not always well-informed, observers have strongly advised Israel to concentrate its efforts on being accepted in the Middle East, on becoming part of it and regarding itself as such. This seems eminently sound advice, but things tend to become more complicated if one descends from the level of generalities to more practical and detailed questions: to be accepted—by whom? to conform—with what?

To establish normal relations with Turkey, Persia and other non-Arab countries may not be a very difficult task, as the experience of the past ten years has shown. These nations are willing on the whole to accept Israel in their midst: their interests do not clash with those of Israel; nor are there, on the other hand, many direct common interests. The question of "Israel's acceptance" boils down, then, to the issue of its relations with its Arab neighbours.

Arab Hostility

Most people in Israel assumed during the first years after the establishment of the State that the War of Liberation had been only an incident, a regrettable necessity that would soon be followed by lasting peace with the Arab nations and, generally speaking, the normalization of relations. This assumption was mistaken, for it underrated Arab hostility, the Arabs' need for a common enemy as a unifying factor in their struggle for unity, and their capacity for not accepting established facts (after all, these are the very countries that have always regarded the non-Moslem world as the enemy camp, *dar al harb*, with which no lasting peace was possible).

Within this framework it makes little difference whether the Arab states act singly or are organized into two or more hostile blocs.

Ten years later the prospects of lasting peace appear very dim indeed. Nor are there any great expectations as to the possible benefits of a peace treaty. It is doubtful whether Israel's economic and political situation would greatly improve as a result of a peace treaty, and it is not even certain that the country would be able to spend much less on defence than at present. What has brought about this pessimistic re-appraisal?

Anti-Colonials

It is the realization that while it remains desirable to normalize relations with the Arab countries, a lasting understanding with them is impossible in their present state. For a lasting understanding would indeed have to be based on Israel's cultural, social and political integration. Such integration, however, is undesirable — and impossible. What unites the Arab world is Arab nationalism, and Israel cannot accept Arab nationalism as its official state ideology. It is also strongly xenophobic—even the Christian Arabs are regarded with suspicion — and Jews would never be regarded as fully fledged partners in an Arab federation or commonwealth.

For similar reasons, there is not much room for sanguine optimism with regard to the frequently discussed object of "integration in Asia" for Israel. The establishment of close relations with individual Asian countries is of the greatest importance, but Israel is not and cannot be an active participant in Afro-Asian "solidarity conferences" even if it should be invited to take part in them and even if the real sponsorship of these organizations were to be less blatantly obvious. What brings these groups together is not common cultural traditions, a set of values or any other common denominator, but an anti-colonialist mentality. Israel, together with a few other Asian nations has never been a colony and has not acquired this frame of mind. If it were to try to talk about the West the way Abdul Nasser or the Syrian colonels do, it would sound artificial and unconvincing. Israel may sympathize with the underdeveloped nations, but it cannot be like them. Backwardness, however desirable in today's world, is one of the things that cannot be intentionally acquired. To be accepted by the Arab countries it would not suffice for Israel to sign a peace treaty and make far-reaching concessions. It would have to be similar in some basic respect.

World in Transition

There are other major obstacles in the way of Israel's integration in the Middle East. It presupposes a certain existing framework, a set pattern with which conformity is desired. But the Middle East, even if we confine ourselves to the Arab countries, is obviously a world in rapid transition. Those who advocate full Israel integration, deal with the Middle East and the Arab world as an abstraction: they are not concerned with today's or tomorrow's realities. Hardly anybody would now advocate Israel's adjusting itself to the Arab world of yesterday, the world of Farouk and Abdullah, the Moslem Brotherhood and the predominant role of Islam. Similar conditions still prevail in the more backward Arab countries, but even there the days of the *ancien regime* are numbered. The prevalent political pattern in the more important Arab countries is Nasserism or Arab National-Socialism, a very loud movement certainly, but not distinguished by any clear political and social ideas. Are these forces more than a merely transient phenomenon? And what is to emerge from the present cultural and spiritual void that has followed the disintegration of traditional Islamic society?

There are no certain answers to these questions at present, and for years to come there may not be. Nor is there any certainty whether all these countries will continue to exist as independent states for many more years, or whether they will again be reduced to the status of dependent or semi-dependent countries behind a facade of purely declamatory nationalism and independence.

Arab National Socialism, despite appearances to the contrary, is hardly a serious rival to Communism in the long run, and the emergence of one or more "Popular Democracies" of a new and specific Middle Eastern style is a distinct possibility. Whether social reform will be a feature of this new type of "Popular Democracy" is doubtful, but a close foreign policy alignment between these countries and the Soviet Union seems a near certainty. In one or two instances it is already an established fact.

But it is not certain at all that all Arab countries will move in that direction, for the division of the Arab world into two camps will not easily be bridged. The issue at stake is not merely, and perhaps not mainly, radicalism versus conservativism. If this were so, the victory of the radical, National-Socialist *forces* would be virtually certain in the not-too-distant future. But there are many other conflicts and clashes of interests—between the haves and the have-nots of oil fields, for instance, or the National-Socialists and Nasserists on one hand and their partners, the Communists, who regard their present close alliance merely as a transient phase, on the other. Each stands for a policy of "liberation" and the "fulfilment of national aspirations," but they do not mean the same thing by these terms.

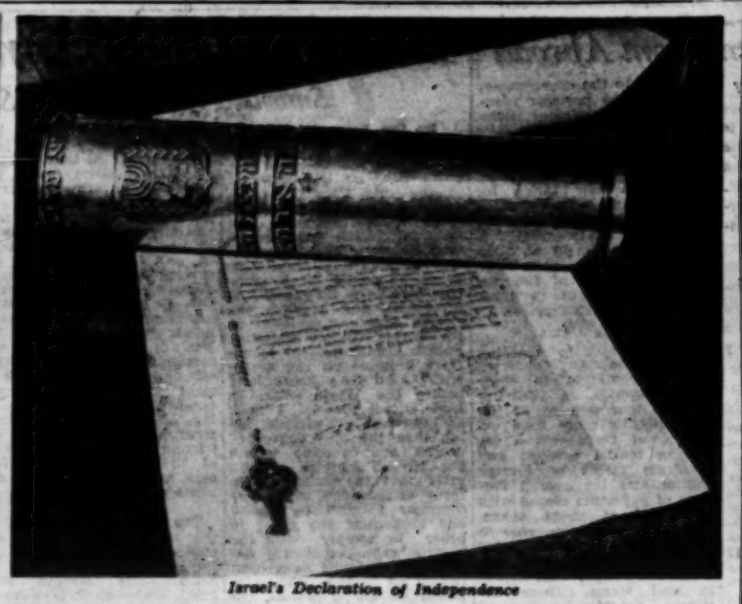
But in the Middle East the old order has largely been destroyed, and the new order is not yet in sight. Some day a new social and political pattern may evolve in the Arab world, though that day may still be far off. There will be room then for a discussion on the feasibility and desirability of Israel integration in the area. But until then, such debate hardly makes sense.

Opportunity for Arabs

Some Western observers have argued that unless Israel reaches some *modus vivendi* with its neighbours it is doomed as the Crusaders' state was. It is an obvious parallel but, like many historical comparisons, only a superficial one. For it does not take into account the fact that Israel has attained an equilibrium and stability of sorts, whereas the Arabs have not yet reached a *modus vivendi* with themselves and with the 20th century. The Arab countries can inhibit the growth of Israel, but they could call into question the existence of Israel only as the result of a concentration of all their efforts on this one target for a very long time—to the neglect of all other aims. They would remain backward not only in relation to the West, but also *vis-a-vis* the many Eastern nations who are exploiting the present for more constructive endeavours. Such a struggle would most probably result in a stalemate, in a great deal of destruction, and in the Middle East once again becoming a backwater of history. There is admittedly a strong impulse of self-destruction in individuals and nations, but ordinarily it is checked, sometimes at the last moment, by other more positive urges and impulses. There is no reason to assume the worst as far as the Arab countries are concerned: frequently in their history they have shown a very sound instinct of self-preservation.

Israel can do little at present to speed its acceptance by its Arab neighbours. It has been argued that if Israel did not exist, it would have to be invented as a lightning conductor. Who would there be to blame for all that is wrong in the Arab world? And yet, despite the fact that Arab nationalism does so palpably need an enemy, real or imaginary, as a unifying factor, and despite the fact that Israel is so ideally suited for the role of enemy, the outlook for Israel-Arab relations is not one of unmitigated gloom.

There have been indications in the developments of the past two years that Israel is no longer the main focus of political activity for the Arab states, particularly Egypt. To the extent to which the Arabs are drawn into the East-West conflict they will be forced to accept certain political realities. It is only this emerging sense of reality that can in the end cause them to adjust their attitude to Israel so as to become factual, rather than imaginary, and only then is there hope of a stable working relationship.



Israel's Declaration of Independence

State Archives House Annals of History

By YEHUDA EISENSTARK

THE official history of Israel's first ten years reposes in the basement of one of the buildings of Jerusalem's Kirya — in the State Archives and Library.

It was Hannah Even-Tov who first conceived the idea of a national repository of records and documents concerned specifically with the development of Jewish political institutions in this country. Her collection, begun in 1948, was expanded under Mrs. Sophia Yudin, who set up and organized the State Archives the following year. The full official status of the archives, however, dates back only to 1955, year of the passage of the Archives Law.

This law prescribes the preservation of all material that may be of historical interest — ministerial files, agreements, contracts, circulars, receipts, memoranda and correspondence. No record or document that may be of historical significance may be destroyed or taken out of the country without authorization of the State Archivist, an office established under the law.

Archivist's Task

The State Archivist — Dr. Alex Bein — lays down the rulings in this respect not only for the State Archives but for all documents of interest. He works in consultation with a committee made up of the representatives of various ministries and other institutions concerned with documents (among the various organizations which maintain archives in this country, beside the Zionist Organization, are the Army, the Haganah, the Histadrut and Yad Vashem).

The Archives Law is complemented by a Press Ordinance making it compulsory for all publishers of books, periodicals or newspapers in this country to deposit one copy each with the National Library, the Knesset Library, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the State Archives. There is a similar law in force in the U.S., with one distinction: American publishers are not compelled to send a copy to the Library of Congress; they are merely denied the protection of their copyright if they do not.

The files and records at present housed in the State Archives take up 300 cubic metres. Shelved side by side, they would occupy two kilometres. Two-thirds of these files are government and other records dating back to the Mandate and systematically assembled mainly during the War of Independence, when Haganah forces were officially instructed to preserve and hand over all records or documents.

International Exchanges

The Archives, under Mr P.A. Alsberg, also include a library of 15,000 volumes and a documentary section where films, recordings, texts of speeches, postage stamps, etc., are filed. Agreements with a number of friendly countries make it possible to exchange records and publications with them.

A special vault houses the credentials of Israel's representatives abroad and foreign diplomats accredited to this country, copies of laws that have been passed by the Knesset, treaties and other top documents. The most important of these is the Foundation Scroll of the State, popularly known as the Declaration of Independence.

Hurried Signing

The Declaration, which reposes in a silver container in a special strongbox in the vault, was drafted feverishly by a leading group of eminent Israel legal experts and international jurists in order to give international legal validity to the proclamation of the State of Israel. It was feared that the United Nations might repeal its decision with regard to the formation of the Jewish State, thus leaving it without a legal foundation. Hence the urgency and importance of the text of the document, the final drafting of which was ready barely a few minutes before the hour set for its proclamation, as a result of which the 38 signers had to put their names to an empty scroll which was inscribed with the text only afterward.

THE EPIC OF GUSH ETZION

By LEO HEIMAN

MANY achievements entail a sacrifice; the sacrifice offered on the altar of Israel's independence ten years ago was a small diamond-shaped area between Bethlehem and Hebron, consisting of four collective settlements established by the religious settlement movement and known as the Etzion Bloc.

The epic struggle of the four little villages: Kfar Etzion, Masuot Itzhak, Revadim and Ein Tzurim, is perhaps the most heroic page of the War of Independence.

The Etzion Bloc fell in flames on May 13, 1948. Within 24 hours, Israel's Declaration of Independence was signed in Tel Aviv.

Arab operations against the Etzion Bloc commenced in December 1947, with attacks against supply convoys from Jerusalem. Twelve Jewish policemen escorting these convoys were killed in ambushes, while a shock troop of 35 Hebrew University students, which attempted to reach besieged Etzion Bloc on foot, was ambushed and wiped out in the southern foothills of Judean Mountains.

Six more major Arab attacks and a score of minor raids were repulsed in January, February and March. On March 27, 1948, Abdul Kader's forces ambushed the big Hagana convoy which had broken through to Etzion Bloc a day earlier. The bloody two-day battle of Nebi Daniel resulted in the convoy's surrender to "neutral" British forces which arrived on the scene. The British accepted the surrender only on condition that the convoy's weapons and equipment, which included most of the armoured vehicles and machine-guns of the Jerusalem Hagana Brigade, be turned over to the Arabs. Since they had no more ammunition, the Hagana unit had no choice but to comply.

Villages Isolated

Except for infrequent flights by Auster ("Primus") aircraft which dropped supplies and ammunition to the Etzion Bloc, the four villages remained in isolation from then until their fall six weeks later.

Following Abdul Kader's death in the Battle of Castel on April 8, the command of Arab forces on the Jerusalem front was taken over by Abdul Halim Gaulani, who had previously commanded the Bethlehem-Hebron sector. He concentrated all available forces against the Etzion Bloc. On May 10, 1948, five days before the "official" invasion of Israel by regular Arab armies, forces of the Arab Legion in approximately brigade-sized strength, comprising the elements of one armoured regiment, two infantry battalions and one artillery regiment, arrived in Hebron from Jericho. This combat team was part of a bigger task force which was to attack Jerusalem from Bethlehem, Ramallah and Jericho. The British commander of the Arab Legion, Glubb Pasha, felt that any attack on Jerusalem from the direction of Bethlehem would be impossible so long as the Etzion stronghold remained in the rear of his forces.

The Arab Legion, therefore, decided to eliminate the Etzion positions in advance of the "official" attack on Jerusalem.

The commander of the small Palmach unit that had been sent several months earlier to reinforce the tiny Etzion garrisons proposed withdrawing from the four villages that very night and making a last stand in the old Russian Monastery, just off the fork of the Hebron-Bethlehem and Etzion Bloc roads, where massive walls, huge vaulted cellars and a fresh spring made long resistance possible.

The commander of the Etzion Bloc ruled against giving up the four villages without a fight. "We built our settlements with our sweat — we must defend them with our blood," he ordered.

Following the last major Arab attack on May 4, a garrison of 15 Hagana men from Jerusalem with two machine-guns was permanently posted at the Russian Monastery. In the night of May 11/12, 1948, 20 more soldiers and settlers arrived, and command at the monastery was taken over by Zvi Ben-Joseph. The Etzion Bloc's final battle opened there at three a.m. with heavy bombardment by Arab Legion artillery. Most of the shells were directed against the monastery positions, which commanded all approach roads and which had to fire at point-blank range. This attack was repulsed at 08:30 with the help of Mosh, the commander of Etzion Bloc, who arrived at the monastery with a small squad of reinforcements.

Attack on Monastery

In less than 15 minutes, the enemy re-grouped and attacked again with about 400 men supported by 12 machine-guns and 8 armoured cars. Five more armoured cars with two platoons of infantry cut off the last remaining link between the monastery and Kfar Etzion. About 1,000 local Arab guerrillas tried to rush the monastery positions, screaming wildly and shooting indiscriminately. They were allowed to approach within less than 12 metres before fire was opened on them. They fled in panic, leaving about a hundred dead and wounded in front of the monastery positions. Another Arab Legion company was brought up in trucks to within 300 metres of the monastery and ordered to attack in support of other units.

With all but five men of the monastery garrison dead or wounded, Mosh ordered a retreat towards Revadim. He himself, together with Zvi Ben-Joseph, shouldered injured men and crept towards a communications trench. Legion machine-gun fire cut them down together with the wounded they carried.

Seventeen men were wounded and butchered by the Arabs who found them in the trenches. One small group, with two machine-guns, was able to hold out in a bunker till the entire Bloc surrendered later in the day.

At noon, Arab Legion armour rolled down the barbed wire fences of the settlements, enabling thousands of infantrymen to pour into the breach. Fighting now raged in isolated pockets of resistance, without communications with each other. Mosh's deputy contacted Hagana Headquarters by radio and requested permission to abandon the villages and break through to the monastery. He was told that the overall needs of strategy demanded the sacrifice of the Etzion Bloc. All available forces had to be mustered to save Israel, whose birth was still 48 hours away, from imminent invasion. Continued resistance in the monastery meant diverting to it major forces that were needed elsewhere. The prospects of such a breakthrough were uncertain and it could be achieved only at prohibitive costs.

Site of the last stand at Kfar Etzion
Keren Hayesod Photo

Final surrender orders arrived at night, and a written copy was delivered from Jerusalem by a Consuls' Committee car in the morning. The commander of Kfar Etzion, waving a white handkerchief, went out to meet his opposite number, a Circassian major who commanded the Legion troops encircling the village.

"We'll surrender to regular troops if you keep the mob away," he told the Circassian. The Legion officer moved up several armoured cars with orders to fire at the mob if they interfered with orderly surrender procedure. Kfar Etzion was the first to surrender. The other settlements followed suit, but at one of them, the small Palmach unit, refused to accept the order. Grenades and submachine-gun fire greeted the Legionnaires who arrived to accept their surrender. The enraged enemy retaliated by slaughtering the settlers who had already surrendered and let loose the guerrilla gangs and armed mobs. The Palmach men and a few remaining settlers, men and women, fought to their last bullet and killed themselves with grenades. All the remaining wounded were slaughtered by the Arab guerrillas.

Mobs Let Loose

The garrisons of the other villages were rounded up by early afternoon and put aboard Legion trucks. Then the mobs were allowed to loot the villages, and carried away everything including floorboards, window-frames and fence-posts.

The prisoner trucks were moving back towards the main highway when the leading lorry swerved off the road to by-pass a Legion vehicle crippled by Jewish machine-gun fire in the previous day's fighting. The truck blew up on a mine, which had been planted in the road-shoulder. Most of the prisoners were killed or wounded, and the Arab Legion escorts, believing that the prisoners were revolting and had thrown hand-grenades, fired into the crowded trucks, killing and maiming defenceless captives.

At dusk, the convoy arrived in Bethlehem, where the prisoners were slowly driven along the main road. Mobs lining the street cheered the Legionnaires and shouted curses at the prisoners. At a later date, the women and boys under 16 were evacuated to Jewish Jerusalem in a prisoner exchange deal. The rest were transferred to a prison stockade in the desert near Mafrak. They were joined there by captives from Nahalayim and an Israel Army major taken prisoner there became the camp's senior officer.

Agents of the Israel Intelligence Service succeeded in establishing contact with the prisoners and smuggling funds to them. This money was used to good purpose, and weapons had been bought, and a break-out operation planned down to the last detail by the time of the second truce.

Following the Armistice Agreement with Jordan the prisoners were repatriated and the arms they bought from corrupt Legion officers may still be gathering rust underground at Mafrak.

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The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra concert which is scheduled to take place at the MANN AUDITORIUM in Tel Aviv on April 23, will commence at 7 p.m. sharp and not at 8.30 p.m. as previously announced.
Government Tourist Corporation

ORCHESTRA
Important Notice
The Concert on the EVE OF INDEPENDENCE DAY, TONIGHT, April 23, at Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, will start at 7 p.m. sharp
The Public is kindly requested to remember that roads to the Mann Auditorium will be closed to vehicular traffic on Wednesday evening. Members of the audience are advised, therefore, to arrive early at the Auditorium. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be played without an interval; "Mediterranean Sinfonietta" by Menahem Avidom will not be performed.
All other concerts with the "Ninth" will take place as announced, without any changes.

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NIGHT OF SONG AND DANCE Camp Fires and "Kumsitzim" Thursday, commencing at 8.30 p.m.
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